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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Recent Riot.

HYDE PARK MEETING

House of Commons.

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Preparing for the Cholera.

ENGLAND.

THE HYDE PARK MEETING.

LONDON, August 13.—The meeting at Hyde Park to-day to protest against the brutality of the police at the late Dublin riots was insignificant. At the hour of meeting a band with twenty men and about one thousand juveniles and ragamuffins marched into the Park bearing a flag of the Red Republic, and a one barred red flag, it is said, with a blue and white checker board in the upper corner, and they wore phygian caps with a green ribbon. Some quarreling took place among the leaders as to the cause of the meeting. There were also other evidences of a division among them.

THIERS ENDORSED.

It is reported in Rome that the Viscount has ordered Figro to express to Thiers a satisfaction for his (Thiers') pacific and conciliatory words, but is also surprised that the President should permit speakers to use language injurious to Italian liberty. The journals in Rome express a readiness that Italy accept an alliance with France if the latter abandon all negotiations to the Pope.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, August 14.—The steamship Colorado, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Moravian at Moville.

LONDON, August 14.—The steamship City of Paris touched at Queenstown.

FEW ARRESTS.

But few arrests have been made at Londonderry.

EXPLANATIONS CONDEMNED.

The Amnesty Association, of Dublin, has taken action condemning the unreliable explanations made by Marquis of Hastings, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as to the cause of the prevention of the meeting on the 12th inst., at Phoenix Park, and have resolved to bring criminal action against the police for committing assaults upon the people who assembled upon that occasion.

INDISPOSED.

Queen Victoria is indisposed.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A dispatch from Rome reports that King Victor Emanuel had a narrow escape while hunting wild boars.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, August 14.—Her Majesty the Queen is now confined to her room. Physicians are in constant attendance. The sudden indisposition causes much anxiety on the royal household.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 14.—In the House of Commons this evening there was a lively debate upon army matters.

Wm. Henry Smith, member for West minister, attacked the course of the government in relation to the army, and Cardwell and Lord Northbrook defended the administration of the army from charges made against it. Both these gentlemen also spoke in opposition to the royal inquiry into the management of the army. The subject was finally dropped without any action being taken upon the motion to that end, which have been submitted by Smith.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

LONDON, August 14.—A dreadful calamity has visited the small island of Tagolanda, in the Malay archipelago, about fifty miles northeast of the island of Quebes. An outburst of the volcano of Ruwang was accompanied by a convulsion of the sea, and a wave forty yards in height swept all the human beings, cattle and horses from the Island. The number of persons who perished is stated at four hundred and sixteen.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

LONDON, August 14.—Robt. C. Schenck, the American Minister, has gone to the Continent. He intends to be absent a month.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

LONDON, August 14.—The city corporation has commenced an investigation into the occurrences at Phœnix Park on Sunday the 6th. The magistrates have granted, summonses against the members of the police who took part in the affray.

"HOME RULE."

The friends of the "Home Rule" in Ulster have made arrangements for a formidable demonstration to-morrow. They intend to march in procession from Newry to Dundalk, and a collision with Orangemen is not apprehended.

IRELAND.

THE RECENT RIOT.

DUBLIN, August 13.—The excitement in Londonderry has not abated to-day. A large number of apprentices, consisting for the greater part of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, were arranged for an Orange demonstration. They were headed by Johnstone, a member of Parliament, and Mr. Rea, of Belfast. The apprentices attempted to form a procession in violation of a proclamation issued by the authorities. The police, aided by a detachment of troops, interfered amid the yells and cheers of the Roman Catholics. Stones were thrown by the rioters at one another and the police, and the military act was read without producing any effect upon the apprentices. The cavalry and police then charged and scattered the crowd. Several were injured, but there were none killed. A number of arrests took place and order was completely restored.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

DUBLIN, August 14.—The trial of the murderer of the Chief of Police Talbot has been postponed. The corporation of Dublin has adopted a resolution expressing sorrow and horror at the Phœnix Park affair.

FRANCE.

DEFENSE SUBMITTED.

VERSAILLES, August 14.—The defense of Gustave Courbet, which was submitted to the court martial to-day, is to the effect that he joined the Commune for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a pacification between its members and the Versailles authorities, and that to his personal exertions was due the saving of many objects of art from destruction during the siege of Paris.

THIERS' POWERS.

VERSAILLES, August 14.—The debate on the prolongation of Thiers' powers will begin in the Assembly on Saturday. It is estimated that five thousand deputies are in favor of the measure.

THE EVACUATION.

Negotiations between General Manteuffel and Minister Ponyer for the immediate evacuation of the northern forts so far have been without results.

GERMANY.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

BERLIN, August 14.—Bismarck has gone to Gastein to attend the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany.

DENIAL.

The *National Zeitung* denies that a convention has been concluded for the evacuation of the forts about Paris, and the departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise.

CANADA.

CAPTAIN HALL'S EXPEDITION.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 14.—The Swedish gunboat Ingerd arrived here yesterday. At Holsteinberg, a Danish port in Jutland, the Ingerd left the American Artic ship Polaris, which had on board the expedition commanded by Captain Hall. The Polaris arrived at Holsteinberg on the 31st of July. Captain Hall intended to remain at Holsteinberg until the 5th of this month for the Congress. Should the latter not have arrived at that date the Polaris was to have left for Disco, there to await the Congress. The commander of the Ingerd brings dispatches from Captain Hall for the Secretary of the Navy, which go forward by mail.

SPAIN.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

MADRID, August 13.—The express train from Barcelona to Madrid, dashed into a standing train which contained Serrano and a number of officers. The shock was terrible. Serrano was slightly hurt, and many others were wounded, but nobody killed.

WILL REMAIN AT HIS POST.

It is reported on good authority, that Capt. General Baldwick will remain at his post in Porto Rico, in spite of the rumors to the contrary.

RELIEVED.

The imprisoned General Purnad, who was charged with conspiracy against the Government, has been relievad for the second time as Deputy to Cortes.

DENMARK.

PREPARING FOR CHOLERA.

COPENHAGEN, August 14.—The most stringent precautionary measures have been adopted and will be enforced by the Danish Government for the prevention of the introduction of cholera into the country.

PORTUGAL.

U. S. STEAMERS SAILED.

LISBON, August 14.—The United States steam frigate Franklin and United States steam sloop of war Plymouth sailed for New York.

VINE DISEASE.

The vine disease prevails in Port Royal, and the wine crop is expected to be short.

CUBA.

STEAMER SAFE.

HAVANA, August 13.—The missing mail steamer Espana, from Cadey, arrived to-day. She broke her shaft and was nine days under sail.

CHICAGO.

The Cattle Trade.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The Fort Scott *Monitor* of Wednesday gives a rather discouraging account of the cattle trade, notwithstanding the high prices of beef in the Eastern markets. At Baxter Springs and other sources of supply there is absolutely no market. There are now forty thousand head of cattle within a few miles of that city, and fresh herds are constantly arriving. Not half of the cattle fit for sale have yet arrived at any shipping point in the State, and after six weeks' tedious drive over the plains from Texas, fighting flies by day and the cattle stampeding nearly every night, the cattle owners arrive at Baxter Springs or Abeline to find the prices so low at St. Louis and Chicago that the shippers will not take hold at Baxter. Now there is no stated price and there are no offers of cattle. They usually sell at about one cent a pound. Last year they sold at nearly two cents. Iowa and Illinois are full of Texas cattle, which have been pastured in those States, and are now ready for the butcher. Being within easy reach of a market, whenever the telegraph reports favorably, they are hurried into Chicago, and Texas cattle men are shut out.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

A convention has been called to meet in Chicago on the 24th inst., to be composed of the Presidents of agricultural colleges, Professors of Agriculture and other persons in the United States and the British provinces who are engaged or interested in providing agricultural science by experiments in the field or laboratory for the purpose of organizing, consulting and cooperating in the great work of advancing the cause of agricultural knowledge and education, especially by experiments with similar crops under similar conditions at all the agricultural colleges in the country. The call is signed by a number of leading presidents and professors of agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada.

ST. LOUIS.

Attempted Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Frank Hausler, while supposed to be laboring under delirium tremens yesterday, in Baden, six miles north of this city, stabbed himself in the abdomen and otherwise mutilated himself most horribly, and then cut his throat. He did not sever the jugular vein, however, and is still alive, but cannot recover.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Several days ago a stock dealer from Illinois was picked up in the street in a drunken condition and was taken to a house on Fifth street. Next day he returned to the St. Nicholas Hotel suffering from a terrible beating he had received, and yesterday he died. A mystery envelopes the case which will probably be unraveled at the coroner's inquest.

KILLED.

Thomas McConnell was run over and killed by a railroad train near Sedalia, Mo., last Friday.

MURDERERS ARRESTED.

The Cape Girardeau *Argus* says: One day last week Sheriff Albert arrested Wm. T. Pickering, and his two sons, James and William, a short distance from Cape Girardeau. These men were accused of having killed a man named Austin near Harrisburg, Saline county, Ill., July 30th. The father made a full confession to Sheriff Albert.

CINCINNATI.

Brakeman Killed.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Lewis Eckart, a brakemen residing in Coshocton, was run over and killed yesterday at West Lafayette, on the Panhandle road.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is very hot.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to visit the Louisville Canal, reported to-day that everything was favorable to the completion of the present contracts, and the opening of the canal to navigation by the 20th of next October, save the work awarded to Hugh McGilvery & Co., and that they had the assurance from General Weitzel that unless this firm showed a disposition and ability, by the 20th instant, to finish the work in the time designated, he would take the work from their hands and place it in others who would be certain to do it. A resolution was adopted, asking the cooperation of the Board of Trade in an effort to procure a Congressional appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for the work requiring to be done after the completion of the present contract.

WISCONSIN.

Shooting Affrays.

MILWAUKEE, August 14.—The St. Paul *Press* of the 12th says: An outbreak took place on Friday at the junction of the Lake Superior and Northern Pacific Railroads, in which John Garrill, Sheriff, was dangerously shot. The trouble is supposed to have originated from the suppression of the liquor traffic along the road.

Two suspicious characters named W. B Wright and John Smith, of Menomonee, Wis., were ordered by Sheriff Wade, of Trempealar county, to surrender, and was answered by a volley of shots. Sheriff Wade was shot right through the head, killing him instantly, and also wounding Smith. They were suspected of being guilty of various robberies.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

A special dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., to-day, reports that two brothers named Hardwick, attacked a party of twenty Chippewas near Lake Darling, killing two. The Indians were accused of thieving. The Hardwick's delivered themselves up to the authorities.

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

MADISON, WIS., August 14.—The arbitrators of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company have been in session for a week past, and will continue the session for the balance of the week. They are engaged in the examination of records and taking testimony in reference to the history of the improvements, grants to it by Congress, money expended, &c. Morgan Martin, who was long connected with the improvement, testified that the company had expended a million and a half of dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO.

News from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—Following is the news per steamer Japan:

All is quiet in Japan. Immense improvements are being made in Cheefo, including the widening and deepening of canals, railways, new barracks and a new place for the Mikado. A tremendous typhoon did great damage at Klobin.

BATTLE WITH THE COREANS.

In the second battle of the American squadron with the Coreans the latter had six thousand men miserably armed with jingalls. Their bullets all fell short, while the deadly practice of the American rifles told fearfully on the enemy. In the evening, under cover of rank vegetation and the shoulder of a hill, the Americans advanced within one hundred and twenty yards of the forts before they came in range of the Corean musketry. The Coreans resisted desperately to the last, and Lieutenant McKee was killed as he entered the entrenchments. When the Americans were in the entrenchments the Coreans succumbed, and a number of prisoners were taken, including the officer second in command, who was badly wounded, the Commander-in-Chief having been killed June 10th. The American force bivouacked in the forts the next day, demolished the citadel, spiked all the guns and then the fleet returned to the Boise anchorage. Two days later the Coreans sent on board a letter filled with most insulting and abusive language, to which no reply was sent. Admiral Rogers, however, sent to know what he should do with the prisoners. The Coreans answered that he could do what he liked. Two days later he set them at liberty. He sent two messages ashore, but the local authorities refused them, saying it was as much as his head was worth to send them and no use to attempt to communicate further with the Court. Mr. Low, American Minister, then sent a formal protest that his mission was a peaceful one, and that the attack on the forts was not for the refusal to negotiate, but because the Coreans, too, treacherously fired on the boats. The steamer Millet then dispatched the Shanghai dispatches. The Washington, Monacacy and Pelos will return to Shanghai. He docked the rest of the squadron and returned to Jeddo to await instructions. One hundred thousand rations were issued at Cheefo to the Coreans, who fought like men. The weapons were wretched old fire locks, and cutlasses made of soft iron, which bent like old iron. They were dressed in armor of nine thicknesses of cotton, padded so that only rifle balls could penetrate it, the swords producing no effect. The documents captured showed that the Corean Government had planned the surprise of the American fleet, and that they were astonished at the failure of the forts to annihilate the foreign vessels at the first fire. The expedition has not accomplished any change in the relations of the two countries, and Minister Low and Admiral Rogers will await instructions from Washington before proceeding further with hostilities. Twelve native Christians, who were alongside the Admiral's flagship in a junk, begged to be taken to Shanghai rather than their junk be burned in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the native authorities, who would thereby discover from what village they came and punish their relatives. The request was granted.

The English colonial press denounce the return of the American fleet to Cheefo as having no moral effect in the deal.

Two Englishmen and one German, engaged in saving material of the wrecked German schooner Chusan, on Sir James Hall Island, were captured by the Coreans, bound band and foot, slung on bamboos, and packed off into the interior. The British fleet has gone from Japan to inquire into the matter.

The Mahommedan insurrection, north of China, is still formidable.

The New Zealand citizens are determined to form a joint stock whaling company to compete with the American whalers in those waters.

All is quiet. The Fijinew government is working satisfactorily.

Anecdote of the Franco-Prussian War.

A Paris correspondent of the *North German Gazette* says that the pretended encounters between German soldiers and the French population, with which the Paris papers fill up their vacant space, are to be received with the greatest caution, as many of them never took place at all, and the rest have nothing in common, with the versions published in the French journals. He then proceeds to relate the following characteristic anecdote of Parisian swagger and mendacity.

"Last winter, when our troops had partially occupied Paris, a French acquaintance accosted me with the words: 'Just think what I have seen. One of Bismarck's white cuirassiers, simulating drunkenness, rudely jostled a little *mobile* coming from the lazaret, while he cried, "Room, you French dog for a German soldier!" The little Frenchman forthwith tripped up his heels, and beat the cuirassier with a stick in the face till the blood streamed down his cheeks.' The story seemed to me rather strange, but in order to get at the truth, I gravely replied: "Never mind; the German soldier shall not escape punishment. I will at once send in a petition to the commandant, who is a just and strict man, and as there are only twenty cuirassiers in Paris, he will easily detect the culprit by his swollen face, and make an example of him." My French friend, suddenly changing his countenance, did his utmost to dissuade me from doing so; the man was half drunk, he said; he had been already sufficiently punished, and he did not wish to ruin him altogether. As I declared, however, that I must carry out my intentions, the Frenchman, with much embarrassment and a great deal of stammering, confessed he had not told the story quite correctly. It was the *mobile*, not the cuirassier, who was drunk, and having intentionally run against and used insulting language to the German, he was awarded with a box on the ear that sent him rolling into the kennel."

It is in much the same way, adds the correspondent, that the most trivial incidents are daily magnified and distorted by the *Avenir Liberal* and other Prussian papers.

Faint Heart Never Won Desirable Young Man.

A Saratoga correspondent writes: There is a new story afloat here, and unless Joe Miller has noticed it, it seems a fresh incident in human speculation. Lizzie A an Gertie B, two of the most beautiful girls of the year, fixed their hopes on Henry D, a grand *parti*, from New York. Both girls are stylish, handsome and rich, and the favored swain was only hesitating in the words of the old song:

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

Both are girls of the period, and to that must be charged the story I am to tell.

One afternoon Miss Lizzie and the young gentleman walked through the park after an extended stroll, during which much love making went on, and while passing through the halls of the Grand Union the lady suddenly fainted and fell fainting into the arms of her attendant. It was a bold strike, and victory for a moment seemed fastened there. Girtie soon heard of this, and her fertile mind grew tired with scheming. At last a smile grew upon her face. She owns the nicest pony phaeton in Sarato a, and the next day she invited the gentleman to ride. He accepted and met his fate. The well-trained horse was quietly going on his way, when suddenly the wheel came off, and the pretty Girtie lay fainting on the hard road. The terrified Henry lifted her in his arms and bore her to a convenient farm house. For two days she refused to recover from the shock. On the third day the remorseful Henry, who was constantly with her, could stand it no longer. He surrendered; she recovered, and soon there is to be a wedding in high life. Now comes the touch of nature. Miss Lizzie forgot her loss in admiration of the grand *coup d'etat* and has already congratulated her rival upon her brilliant victory.

THE FIRST SMOKER.—Every one knows that tobacco was first brought into repute in England by Sir Walter Raleigh. At first he smoked in private, not wishing it to become common; but sitting one day absorbed in meditation, with a pipe in his mouth, he called to his servant to bring him a mug of beer. The fellow, as soon as he entered the room, was seized with terror, threw the contents of the mug into Sir Walter's face, and running down stairs, bawled out, Fire! fire! fire! help! Sir Walter has studied till his head is on fire, and the smoke is bursting out of his mouth and nose!"

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Treasury Circular.

WEATHER REPORT.

Geneva Convention.

ARMY OFFICER DISMISSED.

The Yearly Fiscal Report.

WASHINGTON D. C., August 14, 1871.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular:

Treasury Department.—Gentlemen: I have deemed it advisable upon further consideration to withdraw the loan for the present from the market, with the exception of the five per cent bonds, as offered to the National banks by the circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the tenth inst. His communication relates to the four per cent bonds in combination with the five per cent bonds.

[Signed] BOUTWELL, Secretary.

To agents designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the new loan.

YEARLY FISCAL REPORT.

The following are the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the fiscal year, ending June 30th:

Net receipts from Customs	$206,270,408
Net receipts from Internal Revenue	143,098,153
Sales of Public Lands	2,388,046
Miscellaneous sources	31,566,737
Total net Revenue	383,323,943
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1870	159,505,867
Total	$553,829,810
Net expenditures for civil and miscellaneous	$ 69,498,710
War Department	19,431,027
Indians and Pensions	41,570,887
Interest on public debt	125,5 6,565
Net ordinary expenses	282,177,189
Purchase of bonds for Sinking Fund	139,345,188
Total net expenditures	422,912,333
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1871	130,917,477
Total	$553,829,810

From miscellaneous sources include $8,892,829 on premium; expenditures for civil and miscellaneous purposes include $9,016,794 for premiums. Indians and pensions show special expenditures for Indians $7,767,502; leaving expenditure on pension account $34,103,390.

In consequence of the change made by the law of July 8th, 1870, whereby the payment of pensions was made quarterly instead annually, the payments of the past year have been increased about eight millions by the payment of an extra quarter's pension falling due within the year.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen slightly since Sunday afternoon at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations, and remains stationary north and west of Missouri. It has fallen in Wisconsin and Michigan, and threatening weather is reported from southern Wisconsin and Iowa. Telegraphic communication with the stations in south Michigan is prevented by the extension of fires, and smoke and haze is reported from Michigan to New York and in New Jersey. Rain and clouds have continued in Florida and South Carolina, and are now reported from Louisiana eastward. The maximum temperature has extended from Missouri and Arkansas to West Virginia and East Tennessee. Southeasterly winds, with partially cloudy and clear weather prevailed on the middle and east Atlantic coast.

Probabilities—The barometer will probably rise in the northwest without material change in the weather. The conditions are favorable for local storms tonight in Wisconsin and Illinois, which will probably be repeated on Tuesday over the same region. Lighter rains, if any, will probably be expected to-morrow on the Atlantic coast, and increased cloudiness with generally pleasant weather through out the Atlantic States.

THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

A dispatch from Minister Schenck confirms the truth of the cable telegram that Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, is to be arbitrator at Geneva, under the treaty of Washington, and Sir Roundell Palmer counsel. It is now certainly known that Assistant Secretary B. Davis is to be the agent of the United States. The British agent has not yet been announced. This Government has not yet appointed no counsel. Charles J. Beaman, of New York, is employed to assist the agent of the United States in the preparation of cases before the tribunal of arbitration. Robert S. Hale, of New York, agent and counsel on the part of the United States for claims to come before the Commissioners to sit in Washington, is now here on business connected with his office.

DUEL.

Dennis Darden and John McCarthy, sporting men, exchanged four pistol shots this evening on Buena Vista avenue. McCarthy was mortally wounded.

LATER.—It appears from the statement of an eye witness in the affray between McCarthy and Darden this evening that all the pistol shots were five in number, and were fired by Darden. Three of them took effect, and McCarthy died a few minutes after.

DISMISSED.

First Lieut. James Carlins, of the First United States Cavalry, having been tried by court martial and found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having ordered a soldier to discharge his carbine at a target before which trumpeter Kelsey was standing, and by which the trumpeter was killed, has been dismissed from the service.

WORKMEN KILLED.

Three workmen were to-day covered by the falling in of an embankment on New Jersey avenue. Patrick Chambers was dug out, and to the surprise of all, was alive, though badly wounded; the two others, Samuel Broodes and James Hobbington, were killed.

STRUCK WITH PARALYSIS.

Mrs. Mary Chase Barney was struck with paralysis this morning. She is a daughter of Judge Chase, of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the last surviving child of any of the signers of that instrument.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman leaves here to-morrow for a leisure trip to Gettysburg and vicinity in his own carriage, and before his return to Washington will probably visit the President at Long Branch.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Dr. J. C. Welling accepts the Presidency of Columbia College, in place of G. W. Samson, resigned.

LOUISVILLE.

Centennial Anniversary.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—The St. Andrew Society, a Scottish organization of this city, will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, by a festival at Masonic Hall to-morrow night.

NEW COAL MINES.

Large beds of coal are being opened in Ohio county, Kentucky, along the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, and are attracting the attention of the citizens of Louisville as affording probably a source of steady supply of fuel, not subject to accidents of river transportation.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Dr. Charles Grosser was before the city court this morning on a charge of being the cause of his wife's death by ill treatment, probably poison. The examination was postponed till to-morrow morning. The wife's stomach is being chemically examined. The result will be given of the examination at the trial.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

B. F. Wayne was arrested in this city to-day by a United States detective and brought before United States Commissioner Beatty on a charge of forging Quartermasters' vouchers. He was held to bail in $5,000 to appear at the October term of the United States District Court.

NEW YORK.

Residences for Dethroned Monarchs—Destructive Explosion in Jersey City—The Race Course—Arrested for Arson—Jacob Thompson on the Presidency—Ex-Commissioner Pleasonton—Board of Health—New Cotton—The Westfield Investigation—Subscribers to the New Loan.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1871.

DETHRONED MONARCHS' ESTATES IN AMERICA.

The *World* says: It is understood that, previous to the fall of the French Empire at Sedan, Napoleon was in negotiation with Richard Schell, of this city, for the Jumel estate, which he proposed to use for a residence in case of his being dethroned. The loss of much of his wealth by the war forced him to look for a retreat of more modest dimensions. He is, therefore, treating with Samuel L. M. Barlow for the Burton Rinnard estate, at Glencoe, for which it is expected he will have to pay five hundred thousand dollars. In the meantime, ex Queen Christina, of Spain, is negotiating with Mr. Schell for the Jumel estate for four millions of dollars.

THE NEW LOAN.

The following is a list of the firms embraced in the subscription, by Jay Cooke, M. Culloch & Co., to the new five per cent. loan: American syndicate—Jay Cooke & Co., New York; Philadelphia and Washington; Fisk & Hatch, New York; Vermyle & Co., New York; Henry Clews & Co., New York; Leonard Sheldon & Foster, New York; Fourth National Bank, New York; Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, First National Bank, Washington. The American syndicate subscribes for ten millions. Europe syndicate of Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co., London: R. Raphael & Sons; Berth, Offhum & Goldschmidt; Louis Cohen & Sons; Clewes, Habicht & Co.; Spayer & Bros; Seligman Bros.; Anglo Hungarian Bank; P. Cazenove & Co., Samuel Montague & Sons; Foster & Braithwaite, Satterthwaite & Co.; Seligman & Steilhum, Frankfort: L. Speyer & Ellison, Frankfort; Emil Erlanger & Co., Frankfort; Lippam, Rosenthal & Co., Amsterdam; Westkim & Geompertz, Amsterdam; L. Belmont & Co., Hamburg; Appendum, Errana & Co., Brussels; S. Bierchoodeu, Berlin; Munera & Co., Paris; Andrews & Co., Paris. The foregoing list embraces the leading names, but in addition there are quite a number of important houses where subscriptions are received in the aggregate by cable, and details will come forward by mail. The European indications are that they will subscribe for fifteen millions.

JACOB THOMPSON ON THE PRESIDENCY.

A correspondent writes from White Sulphur Springs that Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, in an interview, states that the Southern people will generally accept the new departure doctrine, but that he will probably be averse to any active participation in the formation of issues for the next Presidential canvass, or the nomination of candidates. In his opinion, either Thurman or Hendricks, or Govenor Hoffman would make a good President and from their known patriotism and statesmanship, would unite the party and draw out a full vote. He denies that any political Ku Klux Klan has an organization in the South, declaring that the existence of that body is due to the fact that the southern people have been grossly outraged by villainous bad men who migrated to the South at the close of the war, and in the absence of civil remedies the Southern people took the law into their own hands for the punishment deserved by these crimes and for the protection of their own homes and property. The negroes were nowhere disturbed except where the carpet-baggers intimidated them them for voting the Conservative ticket, and that they are now learning who their real friends were. Thompson, it will be remembered, was Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, and subsequently Financial Agent of the Southern Confederacy abroad.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The commissioners of the Board of Health passed a resolution to day that careful inquiry be made as far as possible, the cause of the high death rate in this city from zymotic diseases, fevers, cholera infantum, diarrhea, consumption, &c. For this reason the sanitary committee was ordered to present the Board of Health with a weekly statement on this subject, with new effective measures to ascertain what are the local causes of diseases. The sanitary condition of the city excites the gravest apprehensions. Some of the streets are in a fearfully filthy state, and the gathering of foul matter is left to accumulate, so that in some of the much frequented thoroughfares the stench has become absolutely unbearable. The warm weather of the few days past will, if continued, be likely to cause local pestilences, unless measures for sanitary reform are at once taken.

EX-COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

The late Commissioner Pleasonton has returned to this city and gives free expression to his views on the causes which led to his removal. He presists in holding that the law in the case fully justified his conduct, and that the proper legal authorities of the government could not have avoided reaching that conclusion, had their decision been pronounced as was desired by him. A full statement of the grounds whereon he based his course will be laid before the Senate, and he is confident that either that body will justify him, or else the existing revenue laws through which the difference between himself and Secretary Boutwell arose, will be modified. The Ex Commissioner is receiving his numerous friends.

THE WESTFIELD INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Keenan resumed the investigation into the cause of the explosion of the Westfield to-day. A report of a professional examination of the work of the Westfield by Professor Thurston, of Hoboken, was heard. The iron of the boiler was of good quality, known as No. 1 iron. The gauge was found practically correct. The safety valve would retain steam at thirty-one pounds; the government valve blew off at thirty-two pounds. He found no evidence of overheating in the Westfield, which exonerates the engineer from carelessness. The lines of weakness were caused by corrosion, which seemed to exist in the Westfield boiler, and might have been caused by carelessness.

DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.

An explosion, followed by fire, occurred last night in the liquor store of Thos. Durancy, on Montgomery street, Jersey City. The fire spread rapidly, and the following stores were completely destroyed: Dwan ey & McGee's liquors and fruits; A. H. Wilson, real estate office; Abraham H. Paul, watches and jewelry; Mrs. Haines, dry goods. The cause of the explosion, which carried the doors and windows of the liquor store hundreds of yards, is unknown. Hank Smith and family occupied the apartments above the store. Mrs. Smith was burned to a crisp. Another woman is missing. Mary Martin jumped from a window and broke her leg. The total loss is about $70,000.

CUBAN REPRESENTATIVES.

President Cespedes sent Francis Aguelara and Ramon Cespedes here to take charge of the administration of Cuban affairs in this country. Senores Aguella and Cespedes escaped from Cuba to Kingston, at which place they took passage on board the steamer Ocean Queen, where they found General S. Manuel and Raphael Quesada, Commissioners. They are at a private dwelling, and Quesada is at the Hoffman House.

THE RACE COURSE.

Mr. Helmbold offers to bet ten thousand dollars that his horse will beat 7.30 in the forthcoming four mile race, which is faster time than has yet been made on that track. Mr. Pryor, of England, has offered to place an English colt with a stake of five thousand pounds sterling, against any American colt in a one and one-half mile race. The proprietor of Harry Bassett will accept the challenge with twenty five thousand dollars.

KINGFISHER'S INJURIES.

A correspondent writing from Saratoga states that Kingfisher's injuries are serious. While taking exercise on Thursday he strained the tendons of his legs, and it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to resume his former speed.

STEALING FROM THE DEAD.

Martin Goss, assistant foreman of Metropolitan Engine No. 32, was dismissed from the department in disgrace this morning, for stealing a watch and chain from the dead body of a victim of the Westfield explosion.

BOILER INSPECTION.

An engineer says that two boiler Inspectors made an inspection of his boiler on Saturday, and pronounced it safe. He subsequently found that the boiler had a crack two inches long.

DIED.

Thomas Owens, who had his leg crushed by being pushed off the Second avenue car at the same time that John Diltown received his fatal injuries, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

At the Jersey City fire three lives were lost, viz: the niece, wife and son of Hank Smith, and the bodies of the former were recovered. McGee, of the firm of Dwaney & McGee, has been arrested for arson.

NEW COTTON.

Two bales of cotton of this year's crop were sold by auction this morning. The first bale, from Alabama, sold for twenty-five cents, and the second, from Georgia, for twenty-four cents.

LETTER OF REGRET.

General Sherman has written to the Scott Centenary Committee a letter regretting his inability to be present at the celebration to-morrow.

ARRIVED.

Arrived: The steamship City of London from Liverpool.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—River five feet three inches; risen three inches. Clear and very hot.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—River risen four inches, ten inches in chute; reported rise 6 inches at French Island. Clear and very hot. Thermometer ranging from 87 to 95. Business liveller. Arrived—Edinburg, from Red River; Ella Hughes is advertised to leave for New Orleans to morrow. A new boat has been contracted for here for New Orleans and Arkansas River trade. Size 80 by 36 feet.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Weather clear and very hot. Thermometer 100 in the shade. River rose five inches. Port list: up—Eddyville, 11 P. M.; Hayesville 8 A. M.; Palestine and Leclaire No. 2, S. Houston Combs, 1 P. M.; Arkansas River, 7. Down—Ada Heilman, 1 A. M., John Lumsden, 6 P. M. generally with good trips. Business fair.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Arrived: City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Mollie McPike and Lake Superior, Keokuk; Nile, Cambridge. Departed: City of Chester, Memphis; Rob Roy and Mollie McPike, Brooklin; Tom Merrill, St. Paul; C. B. Church, New Orleans; St. Luke, Jefferson City. River falling slowly. Weather clear and red hot; thermometer 99 at 3 P. M. Freights to New Orleans advanced: flour, 75c; pork, 120 lb, freight 40c; hay, 50c.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 14.—Clear and warm weather. River rose 4 inches; falling above. Arrived: Fort Smith, above. Departed: Sioux City, below.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Up, Vicksburg and Julia, 6 P. M. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

MEMPHIS, August 14.—Weather clear. Mercury 61. River stationary; 7 feet 3 inches above and seven and a half below depth. Dexter, Marble City, Vicksburg; Wicks, Shreve, Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Dardanelle, Arkansas river; James Howard is still aground at Chootaw bend; the Carrie Kountz is trying to lighten her off.

CAIRO, August 14.—Silver Bow, St. Louis to Red River, 9 A. M.; Mollie Regan, Evansville packet, 2; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 4, too low water at Paducah to return. Henry Ames, Cairo to New Orleans, 9; City of Quincy, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; City of Vicksburgh, Vicksburg to St. Louis 2; Falls Pilot, Louisville, to St. Louis, 2. River risen 1 inch. Weather Clear. Thermometer 92.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—No arrival. Departed—Rubicon, 5:40 P. M.

HUDSON, N. Y.

Church Rebellion.

HUDSON, August 13.—The Catholic rebellion in this city was ended and the siege of the church raised this morning by the appearance of Rev Daniel J. Brown, of Albany, secretary to Bishop Conroy, who came duly accredited by the Bishop to take temporary charge of the church until a permanent appointment could be made. Last evening, in company with a vigilance committee, he proceeded to the residence of Father O'Sullivan, and obtained the vestments and chalice, although the priest was absent from town, and this morning he was admitted to the church, where mass was celebrated for the first time in eight weeks. The attendance was very large, including both parties, all of whom manifested a most devout demeanor, and the services passed off harmoniously. Father O'Sullivan is virtually suspended from the church, and it is expected that by next Sunday his permanent successor will be appointed to enter upon his charge.

MAYSVILLE.

Steamer Exploded.

MAYSVILLE, N. Y., August 14.—The steamer Chautauqua exploded her boiler yesterday afternoon while wooding at Whitney's Landing, six miles below Maysville. The dead, so far as known, are Mrs. Hapner and daughter, residence unknown; H. Cook Corry, a colored barber of Chatauque; Mrs. E. C. Cochran, Buffalo, drowned, body not recovered. Injured: Mrs. Samuel Bartholomew, Portland, N. Y.; James Plumb, Westfield, N. Y.; Cornelius Shaw, Jamestown, New York; Maj. Cameron, Jamestown; Captain Murphy, Jamestown; W. P. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. L. Crawford, Pittsburgh; Alfred Kredle, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; John Bemus, Bemus Point; F. W. Anshutz, Allegheny Peensyvania; W. C. Davis, Corry, Pa.; Educa and Lizzie Ells and Miss Hopkins, Cleveland, O. The boat was badly wrecked. Several of the injured are probably fatally.

SYRACUSE.

Motor Power for Canal Boats.

SYRACUSE, August 14—The Commissioners appointed to examine plans and award the prize, of one hundred thousand dollars for the profitable and practical introduction of some motor other than animal power for the propulsion of canal boats, had an adjourned meeting to-day. Several new plans were presented, but they lack as yet the practical test that is required. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Attorney General to give his opinion whether the plan of propelling freight boats by tug boats is admissable to competition under the law. A resolution was also adopted declaring it the judgment of the Committee that there is no danger to the canal banks from any motor which might be invented to answer the purpose required. The Committee adjourned to meet on the call of the Chairman.

PITTSTON.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

PITTSTON, PA., August 14—A fire damp explosion occurred this morning in the Eagle shaft, by which Benjamin Davis was instantly killed, and twenty workmen were imprisoned behind the debris, with no means of escape until cleared away. The men are probably dead, or will be before reached.

SCRANT

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48¼.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96⅞@97c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

"WE trust that our cotemporary will not have any more attacks of 'the situation' before the election."—*Post.*

Oh, they hurt, do they? Not much wonder that you squirm, when the truth of history is put before you.

IT WOULD be interesting to know what connection Mr. Carl Schurz has with the International Communist Society. And, if he has no connection at present, many persons would be pleased to learn what his position in that society formerly was? when he resigned it? and what the society proposes doing in this country?

A SINGULAR conjunction of speeches is reported in yesterday's *Gazette*. Mr. Blair asserts that the German citizens throughout the country are incensed against the administration because of the way Mr. Schurz has been treated. Mr. Schurz proclaims his consciousness of an aim that is as pure as it is great, and then shows that aim to be an attack of unusual querulousness upon the President. This address was made to a meeting of disaffected Germans in Chicago and at the same time another meeting of the same kind, called the German Progressive Society of New York, after listening to an address from the notorious Tennie C. Claflin, accepted her as a candidate for their representation in Congress.

THE *Post* doesn't like to be told the kind of company it keeps. It would fain hide the facts that all the unhung rebels and traitors, all the Ku-Klux, all the murderous New York and other riotors, all the forgers of naturalization papers, all the *classes* of people who are "vile, corrupt and profligate" are Democrats. The *Post* need not deny it, the facts are notorious and indisputable. Therefore *Democracy* is the political representative of these people. Our neighbor need not attempt to torture this statement into meaning that all *Democrats* are "traitors and murderous, ignorant, bigoted, vile and contemptible." We did not say so, and we are sure it needn't, for it is not true. We hope the *Post* will be more careful hereafter, how it reads and interprets. We have always thought it a fair and candid adversary, and we should be sorry to think it otherwise. We do not wish to be called upon again to defend Democrats. The *Post* is able to do that, if it is only willing. Now don't go "shrivelling in the flames of political damnation" again, we want you this fall to row the old boat up Salt River.

THE cholera has sent its pickets out into Germany, we learn, and the Emperor is preparing to fight this new enemy. It remains to be seen whether the marvelous pluck, energy and readiness of the Germans, can successfuly combat the plague. They fought with the French and were victorious, will they be equally so with their new opponent? This is a question of intense interest to us, as Germany now stands the sole remaining bulwark between this fatal oriental pestilence on the one side and the rest of Europe and America on the other. Skill and perseverance and organization and science will be the weapons in this terrible fight and there is some chance, though but little, that they may prove successful. In the meantime it will be well for our own cities to prepare to meet the enemy, if he should be successful in breaking through the German lines. Meet him with clean hands and a pure heart, for if there are no dirty nooks or vile corners, he cannot erect barricades or entrench himself for a long siege. The chances are that, before another year he will be here. Let us begin at once to receive him properly!

THE *World* doubted the Democracy of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. The latter responds that he represents the Democratic sentiment of the Southern States, and utterly repudiates the "New Departure" Democrats of the North. He insists that he is acting in perfect harmony with the principles laid down by the last Democratic National Convention, and that the *World*, in its teachings, is departing therefrom, without authority. Therefore he claims to be a genuine Democrat, and insists that the New Departurists are not. Logically speaking, we think Mr. Stephens has decidedly the best of it, in this family quarrel, and we also believe that the next National Convention will say so. The best point made in this interesting controversy is this. Mr. Stephens asked the editor of the *World* if in case he, Mr. S. should be nominated for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, whether he should receive the support of the *World*, and the vote of its Editor. The *World* declines to answer this and calls it impertinent. It is very evident that the "New Departure" dodge is made wholly to assist the Democrats at the elections in the Northern States, and that the South utterly repudiates and scoffs at it.

WILL Philadelphia county do her full share of work in the approaching State election for the cause of Republicanism? The party west of the mountains promises well, and to increase rather than to diminish the majorities awarded Grant in 1868, and looks hopefully to the eastern section to do its full duty. Through the apathy of leaders, sectional prejudices and personal favoritisms, Philadelphia has before this passed victory over into the hands of the Democracy. We cannot afford that she should do so in the coming election. We want every vote, for the Senate contest means more than it seems. The result will have an effect on the politics of the nation, and will no doubt foreshadow on which party will rest the victory of 1872. The moral effect of a Republican defeat in the State next October would be great. It would enliven the Democracy and cause that party to become encouraged and to make strenuous exertions to secure a Presidential victory. But we are full of hope. We cannot see why Pennsylvania should not largely increase her Republican majority next fall. Nothing exists in any section to disturb the harmony of our party, and if Philadelphia and the other eastern counties do their full share of work, a glorious victory must follow.

THE editor of the *Commercial* joins with the Democracy, and denominates those Republicans who have immigrated to the South since the war, as "carpet baggers." We think common decency, in the absence of a proper regard for those so denominated, should restrain one, who so recently immigrated to this place, and is therefore himself a "carpet bagger," from adding anything to the intended insult. It is not the first time, however, that our milk and water neighbor has furnished the ammunition to the enemies of Republicanism, and hereafter its defamations of good Republicans, and its janus-faced utterances shall be exposed. We frequently find its language quoted by Democratic papers, and the fact chuckled over, that the Republican press, among which it is classed, say words of cheer to the Democracy. We do not reproach our neighbor for candidly and fully discussing any subject, or for opposing anything the Republican party does, which it cannot endorse. We accord to it, what we claim for ourself the broadest liberty of fair discussion, and full latitude to oppose anything it finds wrong in either party. But we think it should not stoop to fire off these little Democratic pop guns, and squibs at Republicans, and still claim to be a Republican newspaper. We hope to see no more of it.

GENERAL WILLIAM McCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for the office of Auditor General declined a commission in the army, giving as his reason that he did not take up arms to fight against slavery, or for the protection of black men. When the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was before the people as a live issue, he opposed that When the Fifteenth amendment was before the State Senate for ratification, he again exhibited his intense hatred of the colored race, and the eternal principles of justice, which were being daily outraged by withholding the ballot from a portion of the people whom the government taxed, and held subject to military duty. He bitterly opposed every step of progress made by his country and his State, and sighed sadly for the "constitution as it was." This fit representative of the old Loco Foco party, now comes before the people of Pennsylvania and asks them for their votes, in preference to the loyal, brave and Christian soldier, Colonel David Stanton, who stood by his country all through her perils and misfortunes, and accepted the issues of the war, ever cherishing an abiding faith in the justice of our cause, and never failing to do his whole duty.

After fighting the principles of the Republican party with all his ability, and denouncing the leaders of our party as Radical usurpers, tyrants and all else that signified cruelty and inhumanity, this candidate of modern Democracy now comes meekly before the voters of Pennsylvania, and says he accepts the situation and endorses the acts which he has been for ten years opposing. Is such a man worthy of our votes? Is he to be trusted? Is he to be elevated over one who has been tried long and well, and who has never been found wanting? General McCandless was either a hypocrite when he denounced the Fifteenth amendment as unconstitutional, or he is now, when he accepts it, and says he is willing to abide by it. He deserted his country when he threw down his sword and refused longer to fight for her, he will do so again at the bidding of Democracy.

THERE is a probability that a company will be organized before long and a charter will be asked for, with the design of building another bridge across the Allegheny river at or near "the Point." It is well known that a bridge from Allegheny avenue, on the North Side, to one of the lower streets on this side of the river, will shorten the distance from the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth wards of Allegheny, nearly if not quite a half mile. The travel from and to these sections, owing to the increase in manufactories during the past ten years, and the consequent growth in population, has been greatly augumented, and is now amply sufficient to support another bridge. The travel across the suspension bridge is simply immense, and its management should not, and probably would not, oppose the new structure. The revenue of the Federal street bridge is said to be about $50,000 a year, rather above, than under that amount, and if the new bridge could control one-half that amount of business, interest on the cost of the work, of ten per cent. would be obtained. If the company which received a charter last winter from the Legislature, authorizing it to construct a bridge from Saw Mill Run to Allegheny succeeds in carrying out its designs, the business of a large portion of the South Side, including about all the country travel, and the coal traffic of Saw Mill Run, will be thrown on the new bridge at the Point, thus shortening the distance and avoiding the ferry lines. We have thought for a long time, that this is the most feasible and economical way for connecting the two cities with the South Side. The two bridges thus briefly spoken of could be built for one-third less than the proposed tri-partite bridge, and the same results would be attained. The altitudes necessary, and the landing places, by this plan, would be much more favorable, than by the tri-partite plan. Can those interested in these various enterprises not be brought together, and some feasible project be decided upon? They all desire the same object, and the plan proposed above appears to us the cheapest, best and most practicable of any yet named. Let us have a bridge at "the Point." It is needed, and it will pay.

CENTENARY OF WALTER SCOTT.

Of all the great men to whom Scotland has given birth, none has achieved a more wide-spread fame than Sir Walter Scott. The names of Knox, Burns, Brown, Playfair and many others shine with a resplendent luster in the annals of Scottish history, but none of them is more fondly cherished, or more universally revered than that of the author of "Waverly," "Marmion," "Ivanhoe," the "Lady of the Lake," and the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Our worthy Chief Magistrate has been severely criticised for denominating him a "historian," and classing him among men of letters. But when he was a mere boy of some twelve years his preceptor gave him the title of "historian of his class," and critics of no small reputation have declared that he "augmented the stores of English literature beyond any man of his age." It is true that he was not as polished in style and rich in historical lore as Thucydides and Tacitus, Hume and Macaulay, nor as learned as Socrates and Plato, Bentham and Mill, but he is nevertheless entitled to a lofty niche in the temple of literary fame, and President Grant should not have been so unjustly criticised for bestowing titles upon him, which have long since been accorded him by scholars and men of acknowledged ability in the domain of literature.

It is one hundred years to-day—August 15th, 1871—since Walter Scott was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, where stands a monument of the most exquisite design and finish, which was erected to perpetuate his fame by the inhabitants of that city in 1844, at a cost of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The centenial of his birth will be commemorated to-day wherever the English language is spoken, and honors, equal at least to those paid to the memories of Goethe in 1849, and Schiller and Burns in 1859, on the centennial anniversary of their birth, will be paid to the former proprietor of "Abbotsford." The Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, will to-day, according to announcement, lay the foundation of a monument which is to be crowned with his statue. A similar honor will be paid to his memory in the Central Park, New York.

There was a striking resemblance between the mould of Scott's mind and that of Shakespeare, although as a writer of romance the latter is entitled to the preeminence. But Scott succeeded better than Shakespeare in the art of impressing the mind of the reader with the reality of the scenes which he depicted. His works are free from anachronisms, and the characters which he introduces are such, as to language, manners and dress, as exactly suit the spheres in which they appear.

His fictitious works do not breathe a high moral tone. But they are less objectionable in this regard, than those of Burns, Byron and Moore, and are not marked by the blemishes which are found in Pope and Shakespeare. They contain much sound teaching, suited for every day life, and their tendency is far from engendering proud or malignant feelings. He wrote not, however, as a moralist or a theologian. It was not his object to give lessons in christian ethics, or write systems of practicel theology. He wrote with almost the single object in view, of entertaining and interesting his readers, and the avidity with which his works are again and again read by the same individuals is a sufficient attestation that he succeeded in his object. "If the moral tone of Scott's poetry," says one, "is not high, it must be at least admitted that it is uniformly inoffensive; and if most passages excite us less violently than those of some other poets, there is none whose works leave on the mind a more pleasing expression of content and hopefulness."

We cheerfully contribute this short article to the memory of a man who, not only amid reverses of fortune displayed a startling honesty, but as a writer of poetry and romance achieved for himself an immortal fame, and undying renown.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A RECIPE FOR YEAST.

A handful small of fragrant hops deposit in a kettle;
Then add a pint of Adam's ale and boil them till they nettle;
Then if you wish to brew good yeast decively and sweet, and mighter
Take four potatoes, medium sized, and wash them well with water
Divest them of their jackets next—in common parlance skin 'em—
And faithfully dig out the eyes; there's dirt embedded in 'em.
Then make assurance doubly sure, and banish all pollution
By subsequently giving them another grand ablution;
Then boil them—half an hour, perhaps; of course, your judgment using—
Or steam them, if you like it best; the method's of your choosing.
But whether boiled, or cooked by steam, the process should be rapid;
Potatoes *moderately* cooked are heavy, soggy, vapid.
Then wash them thoroughly, each lump with vigor pulverizing,
And put them in a vessel which leaves ample room for rising.
A cup half filled with sugar add; 'twill sweeten it
It needs the same amount of salt; you'll find it *quantum suff.*
The hop infusion strain in next, a pint, you mind, by measure;
Then with two quarts of water warm dilute it at your pleasure,
And gently keep it moving, from circumference to centre;
Never fail to bid your *silver* spoon its hidden depths to enter;
Then add two brimming cups of yeast and quickly take occasion
The fragrant mixture to subject to brisk manipulation.
And, when the entire ingredients are mingled well together,
Then give it opportunity to rise according to the weather
In winter set it near the stove, and oft renew the fire;
In summer, place it farther off; the temperature is higher.
Then patiently the issue wait, while Time his flight is winging,
Its status scanning now and then; and when you hear it singing,
And see upon its surface rise—now here, now there—a bubble,
You'll feel a thousand fold repaid for all your toil and trouble.
Give to the winds all idle fears; all doubts, all scruples banish;
And when the bubbles thicken fast, and crowd and break and vanish,
The yeast is prime, your toil is o'er, success has crowned patience,
And loaves of tender, light, sweet bread are looming in the distance.
—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.

We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linen, shirt bosoms, &c., is produced. In order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe for making gum arabic starch: Take two ounces of gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred in a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed,) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

CULTIVATING WHEAT.

The results of sowing wheat in drills at such a distance apart that the crop could receive a cultivation with a horse hoe, have been very favorable. Sowed at the rate of three pecks per acre, in rows twenty inches apart, through which, in spring, a garden harrow was run, the crop amounted to twenty-nine bushels, while the remainder of the field, sowed in nine inch drills, not cultivated, yielded only nine bushels per acre. Numerous other experiments, both here and in England, have had similar results, proving that cultivation tends to increase the crop, and pays many times over for the extra labor performed. In England especially, where labor is cheap enough to permit it, the wheat crop receives a hand hoeing and weeding, and the consequence is that the average crops are forty bushels per acre, while the grain often weighs sixty six pounds per bushel. We would suggest sowing one acre the present season in wide drills, as an experiment.

TO KEEP BUILDINGS COOL.

Dwelling houses and stables may be kept cool during the hot weather throughout the middle of the day by the simple plan of keeping them closed. A thorough ventilation early in the morning about sunrise, will clear out all the vitiated or impure air, and reduce the buildings to the temperature of the outside air, which at this season is cool. When sufficiently ventilated, close perfectly and keep dark. The house will then retain the coolness of the morning, although the outside air may increase twenty degrees in temperature. The stables will be cool and free from flies, and the cattle brought in from the pastures at eleven o'clock, by which time they will be filled, will enjoy the quiet, dark and cool stable, and will remain there gladly until the afternoon, when they will feed again with a relish. City houses may be kept cool on the same plan. No draft of air should be permitted to enter, nor ray of sun, until late in the afternoon, when a free airing and sunning may be given.

A NEW CATTLE DISTEMPER.

A disease has recently appeared among the cows of Jackson county, Missouri, which has caused considerable loss to stock-raisers. The eyes alone are attacked, and throw off water for two weeks, at the end of which time a film covers the eyeballs and completely destroys the sight. The appetite is not affected, nor is the general health of the animals in any way impaired. The cow doctors of Kansas City are much exercised over the matter, and have not as yet found either a name for the disease or a remedy.

THINNING TURNIPS.

This is a duty that must not be neglected, if fair, well grown roots are desired, and these make heavy crops. If the soil is rich and the growth promises well, twelve or fifteen inches should be left between the plants, otherwise less will do. A sharp hoe is a good slingling instrument. Vacant spaces may be fille by transplanting, if it is carefully done. A garden trowel should be used, and scoopful of earth taken with the plant and deposited in the place desired. The work should be done on a damp evening or during a shower of rain. If dry weather occur, it will hardly be worth the trouble; at least, we have found it so in our experience.

CUTTING TIMBER.

If posts or rails are needed for service during the winter, the trees may be cut now while in full leaf. Allowed to lie as the trees are cut, the evaporation from the leaves will drain the timber nearly dry, when a short exposure afterwards will very effectually season it. The economy of using posts and rails peeled is very great; the loose bark retains moisture between it and the wood, and the sap wood soon rots. When peeled the sap wood dries, and will last many years longer.

CATTLE SHOULD HAVE SALT.

Cows now in full flow of milk absolutely require salt, without which their milk will not be perfect. It is not only because cows are fond of salt that it should be given them, but also for the fact that if they are deprived of it, either the yield of milk will become diminished or the quality deteriorated. Further than this, salt is an assistant to digestion, and as such is conducive to the health of animals.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE City Attorney of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has decided that property owned by Turner societies, musical associations, &c., is not exempt from taxes, as it is not used for religious, benevolent, scientific or literary purposes.

MRS. WILCOTT, the young lady who was injured in the recent railroad accident in Charleston, New Hampshire, had a most marvellous escape. When the train struck the carriage she was hurled above the top of the telegraph pole, her fall being broken by the wires.

A PERFECT plaster cast (life size) of the double headed children of Mr. and Mrs. Finley, of Ohio, has been taken by Pietro Garibaldi, at his statuary manufactory in Boston. The image has been duplicated by the artist, one copy being for the parents, and the other for the Medical Faculty of Boston.

A CONTRIBUTION has been made by Dr. Debus, F. R. S., of England, toward the settlement of the question whether, in addition to ozone, there is not another modification of oxygen, called antozone. From his researches contributed to the last meeting of the Chemical Society, Dr. Debus concludes that this substance is only peroxide of hydrogen.

A NEW planet has recently been discovered by Prof. James C. Watson, of the University of Michigan. It shines with the light of a star of the tenth magnitude, and is to be seen in the constellation Capricornus, or the Goat, in right ascension, 230 degrees 16 minutes, and declination 12 degrees 30 minutes south. It is slowly moving towards the south and west.

NUGGETS OF GOLD, it has long been thought, actually increased in size or grew larger while lying in the coarse gravel or other matter in which they are found. A member of a scientific society in Australia has recently read a paper stating that a piece of gold when placed in a solution of chloride of gold in contact with organic matter, causes the deposit of the liberated particles upon itself. A paper describing a series of experiments giving similar results, has also been read before the Philosophical Society of New Zealand.

IN Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land, an effort has been made to destroy the rabbits, whose number is so great as seriously to affect agriculture there, by the introduction of sulphur fumes into their burrows. The fumes were forced in by means of bellows attached to a receptacle in which brimstone was burned; but when the burrow was opened after the operation, no trace of the fumes remained, nor were the rabbits destroyed. The use of carbonic acid for the same purpose has been suggested, since it would not condense; but the expense would probably be too great.

THE question, Does vaccination lose its protective power? is one which is discussed anew on the occasion of every outbreak of epidemic small-pox, such as that with which London is now afflicted. The best observers are of the opinion that when vaccination has been properly performed, and when the system has been brought thoroughly under the influence of the modified form of the disease induced by the vaccine matter, a person is no more liable to take the small-pox than if he had formerly had the small-pox itself. The necessity of re-vaccination is due usually to the fact that the operation is imperfectly performed, and the disease imperfectly developed.

THE fact that milk may be the medium of distributing typhoid fever was clearly demonstrated by a paper read not long since, by Dr. Ballard, to the London Association of Health Officers. The case was an extraordinary outbreak of typhoid at Islington some time ago, and it was remarked that the customers of a certain dairyman—who himself died of the disease—were attacked in a much greater degree than the rest of the community. Of one hundred and forty families supplied with the milk, seventy-two had typhoid. Curious instances were related of individual members of families contracting this fever, who alone in the household had been in the way of getting this fatal milk.

GREENLAND may turn out to be a group of islands after all, instead of a continent. The late German arctic expedition discovered a deep inlet, previously unrecorded on map chart, on the eastern coast, and this they found to extend deep into the interior of the land, continually opening into new branches, and widening, until it was traced over one-third of the estimated breadth of Greenland, without reaching any indications of an end. The fact, too, that the inlet, notwithstanding the enormous quantity of fresh water which receives from the inflowing ice-streams, retained its saltness as far as it was explored, pointed to a connection with the sea on the opposite side of the country towards Baffin's Bay.

THERE is good reason for believing that hunger, even when not felt in an extreme degree, is a source of more uneasiness to an animal so highly organized even as the horse, than is a severe bodily injury; and for this statement we have the authority of several able European physiologists. Horses so badly hurt that their leg-bones have been found protruding through the skin, and actually in contact with the ground as they walked along, have been known to begin to graze almost as soon as they were left to themselves. Of course, in such a case the horses must feel *some* pain; but it must be almost immeasurably less than that which a man would suffer in a like condition. We cannot, for instance, believe it possible that a man should sit quietly down to dinner just after having had his leg broken; yet that would be a parallel case.

THE doctrine that a uniform temperature of thirty nine degrees prevails at a certain and considerable ocean depth is fast being abandoned, in consequence of the recent researches of Dr. Carpenter and others. It was supposed to derive support from the thermometric observations made in Sir James Ross' Antarctic expedition. Since then, however, it has been conclusively proved that no ordinary thermometers, such as the instruments with which those observations were made, can resist the pressure, amounting to *a ton upon every square inch*, for each eight hundred fathoms of depth to which they are subjected, in deep-sea soundings. Thermometers, protected by a simple arrangement devised by the late Prof. W. A. Miller, whereby a pressure of even three tons to the square inch would produce no perceptible effect, are now used.

TWO pairs of electric stockings excited no little curiosity on the part of their owner, at the time of the severe cold experienced during the winter in England. This person is in the habit of wearing two stockings upon each foot, the upper pair being of black spun silk, and the under pair of lamb's wool. At night when drawn off together, and then taken apart, they caused a sharp, tickling sensation up the arms. The feet of each stocking became inflated, and when held near the wall they inclined toward it, and finally adhered to it, apparently without any support whatever. Interesting electrical phenomena frequently manifest themselves in cold weather; and a gentleman has informed us that more than once this winter electric shocks were distictly felt by persons in his house, when one approached another and they shook hands, or upon crossing the room and touching any metallic substance, as the bell-handle or a chandelier.

Sergeant Hoff Again.

The readers of the literature of the first siege of Paris (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*) will doubtless remember the celebrated Sergeant Hoff, the idol at that time of the Paris population, and afterward, by an untoward fate, the object of all their abuse. He was a moody soldier was Sergeant Hoff, whose days and hours in the first month of the siege were spent in gloomy and silent thoughts of revenge for the loss of parents and relatives, whom he averred had been murdered by the enemy. He was the hero of every man's tongue. Daily tales came into Paris of Sergeant Hoff's exploits, and of the number of Prussian helmets he brought back from solitary and silent incursions made on the enemy's posts. Each night the question on the boulevards was, "What news of Sergeant Hoff?" One day, however, the Sergeant disappeared to return no more, and for a moment besieged Paris became inconsolable, but only for a moment. The fate of all those who temporarily disappear from their circle followed the mysterious Sergeant. Backbiters began to libel there was an easy explanation of the Prussian helmets he used to bring in from his raids, and that, instead of being an avenging foe, he was simply a spy to M. Bismarck. Then, indeed, the tide rolled against the absent man's reputation, and all Paris spurned the idol of yesterday. From that time to this Sergeant Hoff has been unheard of. No sign was made to any of his life. But this week he has again appeared in Parisian circles, giving the practical lie to his enemies by his return from captivity, but still moody and stoild and uncommunicative as to the past, thus adding one other illustrious confutation to the numberless fables of spies and spydom.

A MONARCH'S THOUGHTS.

What Frederick the Great Wrote Concerning Papal Infallibility and the French Nation.

A collection of passages from the works of Frederick the Great, apropos of current events, has just been published at Warzburg. The following arguments bear a striking resemblance to those which are now generally advanced against the doctrine of Papal infallibility and the temporal power: "How can we believe in the infallibility of those who profess to be the Vicegerents of Christ? We see popes banishing each other and withdrawing the pretensions they have put forward; ecclesiastical councils altering the dogmas of former councils under the pretence of explaining them. The inference is clear; either one or the other must have erred. . . . One may be a good Catholic, and yet deprive the Vicegerent of God of his earthly possessions, which draw him away too much from his spiritual duties, and even frequently place his soul's salvation in danger." His remarks on the French nation are equally telling. "These people," he says, "despise to-day what they admired yesterday. * * * The secret of obtaining applause in France is to be a novelty. To please the French it is necessary to give them a new King every two years. * * * The French nation is the most inconsistent in Europe. It has much wit, but no right sequence of ideas. The leading characteristic of the German people is not that amiable vivacity which we see in the French; but on the other hand, we are known for our common sense, frankness and truthfulness.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet.

They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

FOUND DROWNED

But was identified by having his clothes marked with THE KIDDER'S RAVEN INK.
Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'s DRUG ST ORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.
Have this day received a very large stock of Low, Son & Haydon's Chinese Elderflower, Brown Windsor, Honey and Oxyotine Soaps, in one pound and half pound bars. Also Lowe's, Lubin's and Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes, which we offer at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single bottle. Don't fail to call and examine our splendid assortment. Remember the place,
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair.) streets.

HELP FOR THE NERVOUS.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with a gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The hot weather towards the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances rally the bodily energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics it is the most satisfactory in its operations, and the least exciting. It braces the nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so there is no reaction. It has no hurtful properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, it is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label and the *fac simile* of the signature of the firm; see that the spelling is all correct, and thus make sure of the genuineness of the article you buy. P. S.—Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 43 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS,
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
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A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship
All orders by mail promptly filled. 3 ad

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh
EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON

HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Lithography.

25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.
200 casks Extra Manganese;
25 kegs Garland's Graphite;
300 bbls extra No. 1 Fluor Spar. For sale by J. E. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Black Dress Goods.

New Black Alpaca Lustres.
New Black Poplins and Cords
New Black Wool Delaines.
New Black French Merinos.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Tycoon Reps for Ladies' and Gents' Wrappers.
New All-Wool Poplin Plaids.
New Fancy Dress Goods.
New Plain Colored Dress Goods.
New Japanese Robes, all colors.
New Black and Colored Dress Silks.
New Cas imeres, Jeans and Tweeds.
New Flannels of all kinds.
New Dress and Shirting Prints.
New Bleached Table Damasks.
New Unbleached Table Linens.
New Shirting Linens.
New Black Linens.
New Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
New Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
New Foreign and Domestic Ginghams.
New White and Gray Blankets.
New Hemp Coverlets.
New Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Velveteens, Velveteens.
New Silk Finished Velvets.
New Plain and Twilled Velveteens.

ALL FRESH GOODS,
Just Opened,
At the Lowest Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.
ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES'
Muslin & Cambric Undergarments
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JUST OPENED.
A Lot of Ladies' New Style
HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.
THE
Estelle and Rainbow Scarf
OR SHOULDER WRAPS,
For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,
VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.

NOW OPEN.
A FULL LINE OF
MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,
In all the new shade mixtures.
German and American Zephyr
All new plain shade mixtures.
WHITE & COLORED JAVA
And Other Makes of Canvas
FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
All at Low Prices,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
mh28:n J. G. STEPHENSON.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Price in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham; its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
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IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
233 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

New Striped and Plaid Nainsooks.
New Plain Nainsooks and Swisses.
New Towels and Table Napkins.
New Turkey Red Doyles.
New Woolen and Felt Table Covers, printed and Embossed.
New Felt Stand Covers, Embossed.
New Woolen Yarns.
New Hamburg Edgings and insertings.
New Bonnet Laces.
New Silk Fringes and Fancy Trimmings.
New Infants' Embroidered Waists.
New Infants' Embroidered Robes.
New White and Gray Corsets.
New Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, all sizes.
New Bonnet Ribbons, all colors.
New Black and Colored Sash Ribbons.
New Linen Collars, Lace Trimmed.
New Lawn Undersleeves, with Lace and Linen Cuffs.
New Hemp Skirts and Bustles.
New Stella Fichus and New Shawls.
New Gents' White Dress Shirts.
New Gents' Calico Shirts.
New Gents' Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
New Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves.

A Complete
NEW STOCK
Just Opened,
At the Lowest Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST

PER ANNUM.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1871.

Gold steady at 112¼@112⅜ until the close, when 112⅜ was bid. The clique put the price up by squeezing the shorts. Loans were made at ¼ for use per day. Clearances $44,000,000.

Governments strong and higher, with a moderate business.

The stock market has been strong for Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore and Union Pacific. The Northwestern and Rock Island have been weak. Drew leads the bears, but seems to be a little uneasy, as he is the largest lamb in the company. The market closed dull. Express shares strong.

Money easy at 2@3.

State Bonds dull and without any decided change.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81 118; 5-20s '62 114⅝; do '64 114; do '65 114½; do new none; do '67 115⅜; do '68 114; 10-40s 113⅝; currency do 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi 95¾; Tennessee old 73; do new 75; Virginia new 72; do old 64; North Carolina old 45; do new 27.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Quicksilver, 11¼; Mariposa, 4¾; preferred, 8¾; Adams Express, 84¾; Wells Fargo, 85¾; American Union, 58¾; United States Express, 50; Mail, 49¾; New York Central, 98¾; scrip, 94¾; Erie, 29¾; preferred, 58; Harlem, 127¾; preferred, 130; Reading, 91¾; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern and Pittsburg, 78; Northwestern, 69; p eferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 108; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago & Alton, 124; preferred, 126; Ohio and Mississippi, 46; C. C. and C., 87¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 143; Lake Shore, 109¾; Illinois Central, 132; Quicksilver, 35¾; Central Pacific bonds, 90; Union, 88¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112⅜	5-20 Jan. & J'y, '65	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & J'y, '67	115
U. S. 5-20 1865	114	5-20 Jan. & J'y, '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	114	10-40s	88¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	114	Cen. Pacific	88¾
U. S. 10-40	113¾	Cy Pacific	115

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 14, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals Soda, 4¾.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 5@7 cts.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for the better grades, and we can report sales of prime to choice at 15@17. Common and medium continues very dull, and the stock of this kind is accommodating.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.80@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY BACON—Continues very dull and notwithstanding the stock is considerably reduced, holders are still anxious to realize. Country Lard is also very dull and cannot be quoted above 8¾@9.

CORN MEAL—The demand continues light and almost wholly of a retail character, and we continue to quote at 80@85 per bushel.

COTTONSEED—Is reported dull and weak, in consequence of the hot weather, though prices for the standard brands are still maintained. Prime Groshen, 10¾@10¾; prime Factory, 9¾@9¾; Dairy, 8@9.

CARBON OIL—Is weak, though not quotably lower; standard brands, 20—usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—Continue dull, and prices are very irregular. Some houses report sales of fre h at 10 cts while others quote at 13—all agree, however, in reporting the market as being excessively dull, and, it is said, the eastern markets, like our own, have flattened out considerably.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged—the market presents no new features worthy of special notice. The demand continues light and entirely local, and the policy of both dealers and consumers seems to be to carry as little stock as possible. Good spring extras, $6.50; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $6.90@7.00; choice red winter extras, $6.75. These quotations are for small lots—concessions would have to be made for round lots.

FRUITS—The fruit trade is very unsatisfactory to both commission houses and shippers; notwithstanding prices are low, the demand is not equal to the supply, and a large proportion of it reaches here in bad order, and, in many instances, will not bring enough to pay the cost of transportation. Apples very dull, and may be quoted at $1.00@2.50 per bbl for fair to choice. Peaches unchanged, $1.50@2— 25 per box, according to quality and condition. Plums, plenty and lower, $3.00@4.50 per bushel for small, and $4.00 @4.50 for large. Huckleberries—season over. Pears, $3@5 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

GRAIN—The grain market is unsettled, and rather dull and nominal—operators generally are very much non-plussed in regard to the future, some are disposed to think that the bottom has been touched, while others anticipate a still further decline. Wheat is reported quiet and unchanged at $1.18@1.22 for fair to choice now red. This does not withstanding the advance in Chicago continue rather dull here without, however, any further change in prices; sales having been made of 2 cars of mixed Ohio at 63c, but generally the market is dull but unchanged; sales of prime yellow shelled at 68, mixed is quotable at 65@66. The receipts are moderate, but the supply, nevertheless, is fully equal to present requirements; the decline in oats and hot weather combined, have caused the demand to fall off very materially. Rye, in the absence of sales may be quoted at 70 for No. 2 western and 75 for prime Ohio and Penna. Peas, 85@90c for nothing doing in Barley, and in the absence of sales, No. 1 spring may be quoted at 85@90.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Holders of Rio coffee on the seaboard have the articles completely under control, and are feel confident that the present situation will be improved upon by a still further appreciation of values. Very large sales were made last week in New York and Baltimore, comprising 20,000 bags of Rio and 20,000 mats Java in one day, at full prices, and on an advance, well established, of ¼c per lb. on the former and ½c per lb. on the latter. Importers feel that they are fully justified in holding for higher figures, in view of the diminished crop in Brazil, and the comparatively low stocks now held in this country, and are confident of a brisk business during the next months at the high cost of importation now ruling. Stock of Rio in the United States August 9th, in first hands:

Galveston	2,000 bags
New Orleans	5,000 "
Mobile	3,336 "
Charleston	71,011 "
New York	71,412 "
Total	152,821 bags

Sugar—Raws seem to occupy a nominal position, and many holders are quite willing to part with stocks at reduced values, while others cling to the hope that something will turn up to relieve them from loss. By many it is thought that the refining charp dealers it is thought that the refining interest is now at work "manipulating," and when the job is done sugars will advance to the position occupied three weeks ago when the article commanded ¼ to ⅜c per lb. more than it does to-day. Refined sugars are held relatively higher than raws, and this fact alone, would seem to indicate that refiners being the largest consumers now in the market, are bearing down the raw material to a point at which they will supply themselves profitably. The general impression is that at the present rates no loss can accrue to buyers for the fall trade. Stocks have not been materially reduced in the last week, and the demand is good and the market retains a good tone. Foreign is in fair supply, but domestic is scarce and firm. Carolina rice is in fair supply and sold and obtained for lots in New York. In this market the ruling prices are firm at our quotations—the supply of Carolina being quite limited. Molasses—New Orleans in good d mand, for choice, at full prices, while common is entirely neglected. Brune & Bons., H. & E. and Durants syrups, the finest grades, now brought in this market, are in good request at full prices—the lower grades off about 1 to 3c per gallon.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Havemyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@50.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11⅛; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¼ @12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9¾ cts; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 25c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Perfectly dry, 10¾@11¼c. Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2@3c.

HAY—Baled is reported steady, and as the receipts continue light prices are fully maintained; we continue to quote on track at $25@27 for prime to choice.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

HIDES—Perfectly dry, $3,000@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quiet and nominal, in a jobbing way, at $22@22 per ton for Bran; $33@35 for Middlings and $40@43 for Oil Meal.

NUTS—Quoted at 4@5c.

OIL—No. 1 extra (Pittsburgh make) still quoted at 70@72 in a jobbing way.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at 1¼ cts.

POULTRY—Is quoted lower; 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 60@70 for old.

POTATOES—Continue dull; sales at $1.75@2.25 per bbl. Baltimore Sweets, $4.00@5 per bbl. Jerseys, $6@7, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Pittsburg shoulders 6¾@7; sugar cured, 10; ribbed sides, 8; clear, 9; Breakfast Bacon, 13@12¾; sugar cured hams, 15@15¾; Prime Lard, 8¾@9; Leaf, in tes; 11@11¾, in kegs and buckets. Dried Beef, 18; Mess Pork very dull; nominally, $14.

SEEDS—There is only much inquiry for Timothy seed, and the market is a little weak though prices are unchanged, 4¢@4.25; Clover seed nominal at $6.50@7. Flax seed is still quoted at $1.80, and as yet the arrivals have been light.

SAGE—Sales, 4@4½ cts per lb.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $10 to $30 per 100, according to quality and size.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY August 14, 1871.

The petroleum market was again very quiet to-day, and while there is no quotable change in prices, the feeling is no better, and the prospects for an early improvement are not very encouraging. If the market was only the only thing like a good condition, there could be considerable business effected, as many of our refiners could sell considerable oil for the late months; however, as there is no money in selling at present prices, they very wisely stand aloof, and, unless there is a change in the situation, the probability is that they will stop their works as soon as they have filled all pending contracts. This they are very anxious to avoid, but it is better to drop a little by lying idle, than to loss a good deal in running.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and unchanged—there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Parker quoted nominally at $4.50. Pittsburgh deliveries about the same as last quoted.

REFINED.

August nominal at 23¾; September, 24¾; October, 24⅝.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works (Hay, Young, Pope & King, Sterling O W 74, account T Hackett; Fairview O W 474, account W Stewart; Superior O W 240, account H Hildwell; Sar O W 282, account Bates & G; Tarentum O W 38, account P Hutchinson; Citiz-ns O W 720, account O G A R R; Tarentum, No. 2, 240, account Vandergrift & F; Brilliant O W 320, account Lockhart, S & Co; Brilliant O W 74, account J Munhall; Peerless O W 80, account Hughes & Co; Washington liberty O W 154, account Bates & G; Sunbeam O W 185, account W Stewart; Petrolite O W 98, account P Hutchinson; Standard O W 265, account T Hackett; Vista O W 228, account H McKelvy; Crystal O W 518, account J Bushnell; Liberty O 542, account T Hackett; Citizens O W 74, account Bates & G.

Total.....4,810.

OIL SHIPPED PAST WEST PENN R. R.

Braun & Wagner 400 bbls refined oil to Warring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K. & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 321 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lexington Bros., 452 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weissenberger, 200 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 468 bbls redined to Warden. & Co., Phila.

Lockart, Frew & Co., 420 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 318 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co. Phila.

Lyons & Co., 4 7 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, J. & S, 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan. Bro & Co., Phila.

Wm. Mckeivy & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Wm. Mckeivy & Co. 198 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

M. Riter 99 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3,944 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 50 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 314 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Union Refining Co. 301 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total.....665 bbls.

[By P & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—5. P. M.—August 23¾@23¾c; September 24¼c; October 24¾c; October 25¾c; crude 13¾c.

5:30 P. M.—August 23¾@23¾c; September 24¼c; October 24¾c; crude 13¾c; sales of 1,000 bbls August at 23¾c; 2,000 September 24¼c.

NEW YORK, August 14.—12 M.—Market quiet and weak; crude in no demand at prices 13¾ to 13¾c asked; and 13 to 13¼c bid for regular grades; no sales of consequence. Refined, shipment 23¾c; sales of 2,000 bbls at this figure.

2 P. M.—Market quiet but very lower; crude nominal at 13¾c; no sales; refined, 2,000 bbls refined sold at 23¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 14.—Market dull, offering at $4.65@4.70; no sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 14, 12:25 P. M.—Market dull at $3.85@3.90 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, August 14, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and dull, offering at $4.60; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, August 14, 11:30 A. M.—Market serene at $4.30.

OIL CITY, August 14, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and very dull; Petrolia Creek at $4.60@4.65. Oil City $4.80@4.85. Weather clear and hot.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 14, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

S. Marks Bro., Mansfield	1 car
Warner & Sincotz, Mansfield	1 car
Gen'l S. Degraff	1 car
Greenwald & K., Upper Sandusky	2 cars
F. P. Filbery, Crestline	1 car
D. Boyd, Crestline	1 car
W. Wood, Indianapolis	1 car
R. P. Kemberlin, Indianapolis	1 car
W. O. Mullin, Mansfield	2 cars
A. Cunningham, Mansfield	1 c r
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
Total	13 cars

SHEEP.

J. Emmell, Middlesex ..... 1 car

In addition to the 13 cars of western cattle there were about 14 cars driven in from the adjoining counties, making 27 cars, or fully 500 head on sale; there was not a single bullock from Chicago, which is something remarkable as that place has been the main tributary to this market for months past. Trade was again very sluggish to-day, and, notwithstanding the offerings were not large, the supply was in excess of the demand, which is evident from the fact that there were several lots left over unsold; some of the drovers are reported as having sold below last week's prices, but, as a general thing, there was not much change. The hot weather is not without effect on the meat markets, and, in consequence, the butchers are not slaughtering as many cattle as they would were it not for this, and, in addition, the shortages and low prices of vegetables and fruits tends very much to lessen the demand for beef. Prime cattle, however, are not to be quoted at the @6¾—with some few sales of fancy at 6¾, and many of the first class butchers were able to get all they wanted at 5¾ and 5¾.

S Lowensteine sold 19 head of Washington Co. steers at 4¾@5¾—12 left over.

Jas Hamlin, 20 head of Washington Co. steers at 4 heifers at 4,00@5 37.

S Trautman, 17 from Washington Co. and 59 from Ohio at 5@5¾ for bigres.

Greenwald & Kahn, 74 head, from Ohio and Indiana, at 4¾@5¾—28 left over.

L & J Shaffer report 15 from Washington Co., 28 from Ohio, sold at $4.40@6 cts.

E Katz, 21 head of Ohio stock at 4¾@5¾ cts.

Jacob Needy sold on commission, one load of good steers, for D Boyd, at 5¾@5¾; one load, for Filberry, at 5¾@5¾; one load, for Snoutz, at 5.50@5¾.

S Marks & Bro report 46 from Washington Co. and 30 from Ohio, sold at 4¾@6 cts.

Fred Hecton, 22 head of mixed Ohio stock, for P M Snyder, at 4¾@5 cts.

Keefer & Beyer, 25 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at 4@5 cts.

Rothchilds & Zeigler, 40 head of Washington Co. steers at 4@5 cts—7 left over.

H Nagle sold 6 head of Butler Co. steers at 4.80.

Carr & McAllister sold for W C Maholm, 36 head of Ohio steers at 5¼@5¾.

Snelteamatile & Flinner retailed 23 head of Butler Co. steers at 3¾@4¾.

M Verner 21 head from Ohio and 33 from Green Co. sold at 3¾@5¾.

M Kraus & Son 32 head of Washington Co. steers at 5@5¾.

Frank Kraus had 18 head of Ohio cattle—unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply although not up to that of last week was, nevertheless, fully equal to the demand, and the drovers all reported the market as being a shade lower, though as compared with last week, there was little or no change in prices. The whole number on sale footed up about 1,000 head, and something like 1,900 last week, and in consequence of the hot weather and dust, the bulk of the offerings were not in very good condition, though the average, as regards quality, was pretty well up to the usual standard. Lambs, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, below annexed, sold all the way from $1.50 to $4.50 per head; and sheep may be quoted at $2 per head to 5¾ cts per lb. There were several lots left over unsold; they will either be sent to the Central Yards or held over for next Monday's market.

Neely & McMillan had a big drove this week, one sheep in which it is said that they had to secure assistance to assist them through Temperanceville and over the ferry boat.

W Humes of Butler Co. 128 sheep and lambs at $1.50@3.50.

Andy Stakely sold for Shaw, 53 lambs at $1.75@5.00.

Thos Bingham from Butler Co. sold 90 sheep and lambs at $1.75@3.75.

Stakely & Fairley 90 head of Armstrong Co. lambs, for Montgomery & Co, at $2.50@3.50 per head.

John Drum sold 100 lambs.

Jacob Rinn reports 47 sheep at 4¾@5¾ cts per lb; 40 lambs at an average of $2.25 per head.

Grooves from Armstrong Co. had 190 head—qu te a numb r left over unsold.

R. McCaslin 140 sheep and lambs from Lawrence Co. at $324.50.

Fred Hector sold 37 head of good 99 lb sheep at an average of 5 cts.

J W Snee bought 40 head of good stock sheep averaging 91 lbs on private terms.

McKinney & Co. report 65 sheep at an average of $3.00; 65 lambs at an average of $2.50.

John Beeler sold 39 head of sheep at $3@3.50 65 lambs at $1.50@3.50.

J R Pringle 56 head of prime to extra sheep, from Mercer Co., sold by P Bannon; sold 15 for $60; 8 for $29.5 for $19.45; 8 for $29.60; 4 for $18; 9 for $29.50.

Keefer & Kraus report 164 head of mixed sheep and lambs at $1.50@3.00.

Sheltemantle & Flinner, 45 head of sheep and lambs at $1.75@2.75.

Adam Eckert reports 45 sheep at $2.50@4.00; 120 lambs at $3@4.

Jacob Emmell reports 140 sheep and lambs (from Ohio) sold former at $2.75 per head to $4 cts per lb; latter at $3.00@4.25; 44 head extra, averaging 125 lbs. left over; too good for this market to-day—5¾ bid, 6 cts asked.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 14, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds easier. 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 92¾. Weather fair and favorable to the crops.

FRANKFORT, August 14.—5-20s of '62, 96¾@97. PARIS, August 14.—Rentes 55f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Cotton dull; middling upland 8¾d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 14, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Active and advanced ¾c; No 2 spring $1.06¾; cash $1.07¾; August, $1.06¾; latter this afternoon steady at $1.07¾@1.07¾; August $1.06¾@1.06¾; latter 99¾@99¾c for September.

CORN—No 2 mixed firm and 1c higher; 47¾c cash; 45¾c for August; this afternoon steady at 45¾@45¾c August; 43¾c for September; 47¾c bid for October.

OATS—No 2 active but easier and ¾c lower, 30c for cash; 29¾@30c for August; 29¾@30¾c for September.

RYE—No 2 active at 57c.

BARLEY—No 2 fairly active and easier at 57@58c.

HIGHWINES—88c wood.

HOGS—Dull and weak at $4.30.

CATTLE—In good demand, but 15@20c higher at $3.25@5.62.

PORK—Mess $12.75.

LARD—84c.

SHOULDERS—Dry salted 4¾@5c.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 2,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 3,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Cotton lower; middling upland, 18¾c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western and State $4.40@4.95; common to medium extra, $5.15@5.45; good choice, $5.50@6.00; white western extra, $6.00 @6.75; Ohio extra, $5.25@6.35; St. Louis, $5.45 @6.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer, at 94c. Wheat active and advanced for winter; spring No. 2, $1.35; winter red western, $1.40@1.45; amber, $1.47@1.57; spring No. 1, $1.36; No. 2, to arrive first 20 days in September, $1.32; Toledo, No. 3, to arrive this week, $1.40. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn in speculative demand and higher; common western mixed 66c; good to choice 68c. Oats dull and unsettled; western and Ohio old and new 42@ 43c. Hay and hops unchang d. Coffee firm; Rio 14@16¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refined 9½@9¾c; Cuba and English Islands 9¾@9¾. Molasses dull. Rice 8¾@9¾c. Refined petroleum 23¾c. Pork steady and in moderate demand; mess new $13.50; prime pork $10.75 @11.00; prime mess new $11.50@12.00. Cut meats dull; hams 7¾@8¾c; shoulders 5¾@6¾c; sweet pickles quiet. Lard firmer, prime steam 9 29/32c; kettle dried 9¾c. September and October 9¾c; November 9¾c; December 9¾c. Tallow and grease 9¾. Butter, western 10@20c; State 15@ 30c. Cheese dull; 6@10½c.

LIVERPOOL—Flour steady; $5.35@5.75 for shipping extra. Wheat steady; winter red western $1.40@1.42; amber $1.45@1.50. Oats irregular; western and Ohio 40@43c. Mess pork: September and October $13.75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Apart from shawls, skirts and other specialties, the market is quiet. Jobbers have anticipated their wants the past two months and have their hands full of cottons and woolens; the result is, all agents report light stocks; in fact, many of them claim they are sold up on everything, and the mills are taxed to the full extent. Uneasy in the money market has all along enabled dealers and speculators to carry stocks with ease, and all view with confidence that do not depreciate while raw materials are so high, and all anticipating a good fall trade, based on good crops. It is announced that the fall trade will open early and be heavy, but the prospect is it will open later than usual on account of the excessive heat, and the price on almost all textiles. Some classes of foreign goods are showing a material rise, and country buyers consequently are in no hurry to purchase, thinking that by holding back jobbers may offer their goods at some concession in rates. Prices remain steady and firm at previous quotations.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Total beeves, 7,500; receipts to-day, 141 cars at Communipaw, 87 at the Hundreth street, 64 at Weehawken, and 5,200 head; trade active, all sold at a quarter cent advance; closing firm; prime droves reached $12.00@12.50; few selected sold at 12.75 for good; fair cattle sold at $11.40; thin at $10.50; Texas $8.50@9.50; average $11.30. One drove six cwt. Texans sold $9.00; drove this six cwt Indians $10.50@12.00; five cars seven and a half cwt, 11⅝@12c, and extra, 13c cwt, 52c. Sheep; total receipts 66,600 head; market rather weak; 5@6c for thin to prime. Lambs heavy and dull at 6@7¾c; former rates for extra. Of the 35 Canada lambs, 8c; lots of 60 pounds, 6¾c; 1 car, 67 lbs, 4¾c; 1 car, 78 lbs Ohio sheep, 9c; 1 car, 82 lbs, 9c; 1 car, 85 lbs, 9c. One drove sixty-five hundred head. Hogs: 19,000 head for total and 6,500 for to-day. Market active at an advance, 10c; sold at 5¾c; 1 car Ohio, 190 lbs, sold at 5¾c; dressed weight 6¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Tobacco active and firm; sales of 55 hhds. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 18¾c. Flour steady and in fair demand; extra family $5.05. Wheat firm and in demand at $1.10@1.25 for choice red and white. Corn 65c for shelled in round lots and sacked. Oats firm at 48@50c for sacked from the store. Rye firm and in demand at 73c. Barley 70c. Provisions dull but firm. Mess pork $13.00. Bacon shoulders 6¾, sides, clear rib 7¾c; do. clear 7¾c. Lard 9¾@10c. Bulk shoulders 5c; do. sides, clear rib 6¾c; do. clear 6¾c. Whisky 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 14.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1 and 2c; white Wabash $1.30; No 1 white Michigan $1.28; amber Michigan $1.24. No 1 red $1.25; No 2 do $1.23¾; No 3 do $1.17; No 2 amber Illinois $1.24. Corn a shade better but quiet; high mixed 53¾@53¾c; white 55c. Oats ¼c higher but quiet; No 1 39c; No 2 34c. Freights firm to Buffalo at 4c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Beef cattle in better demand; 2,300 extra Pennsylvania and western steers, 7@7¾c; fair to good, 4¾@6¾c; common, 3¾@4¾c; 1,000 Ohio in fair demand; sales 9,000 at 3¾c. Hogs unchanged; sales 2,800, at $6.70@7.25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull; No. 1 red winter held at $1.22@1.23; No. 2 $1.19. Corn firm; high mixed 57c. Oats dull at 38c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat; No 2 firm at $1.08; No 1 at $1.11. Other grain, unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Sugar quiet; common, 9½@10¾c; yellow clarified, 12¾c. Coffee firm, 14¾@15¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 14.—Through—40 hhds sugar, 54 bbls, 32 hf do and 100 kegs do; 30 hhds molasses, 6 bbls do; 1 bbl whiting, Fahnestock & Co; 20 bxs and bales mdse, McCandless, J & Co; 6 bxs dry goods, Kerr, McC & Co; 1 car crucibles, Anderson & Wood; 183 pkgs drugs, J L Dawes; 148 bags coffee, 45 bbls sugar, T C Jenkins & Bro; 50 do do, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 car loads melons, Jas O'Brian; 9 casks crucibles, Park, Bro & Co; lot melons, 15 bbls s potatoes, Aiken & Wallace; 5 bales and 1 pkg goods, Geo Fry & Co; 5 bbls alum, 4 bxs drugs, Harris & Ewing; 25 bbls plaster, W Hutchinson; 7 bbls sugar, Knox & Orr; 34 pkgs groceries, H H Lippincott; 5 casks crucibles, Miller, H & P; 4 bales and 1 bx dry goods, McK roy, D & Co; 2 cars scrap iron, P McDermott; 4 bxs and 1 bale mdse

HOME NEWS.

Bank Stocks for Sale.

Thirty shares Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

GEORGE B. HILL,
tf Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

A Big Thing.

In Velveteens. Most extraordinary bargains, 75c., 85c., $1 and $1.25. All of them are perfect shades and colors, and about 50c per yard under the price. Open this day at
McK.EE, MURPHY & CO.,
59 Market street.

No Wonder

People say it can't be, if we look at the quotations sent us from the east and compare them at the prices at which McKee, Murphy & &o., are selling, but as this firm always mean just what it says, and have but one price to all alike we must believe them.

Our obituary column announces the death of Mr. James Carroll, father of Mr. D. W. C. Carroll, in the 75th year of his age. He has passed the allotted time, three score and ten, and lived to see h s children grown up to manhood, honored and respected citizens. Deceased was a kind and indulgent parent, and had the respect of all who knew him. His loss will be sadly mourned by his family and a large circle of acquaintances.

Drunk and Reckless.—Mr. Anton Hanauer, was severely injured last night, through the careless doing of a drunken man. The person who caused the accident was a man named John Ryan, who was driving a wagon along Market street when under the influence. Mr. Hanauer was passing along the street, at the time, in his buggy, when Ryan carlessly drove right into it, smashing it and upsetting it, and throwing Mr. Hanauer to the ground. His injuries are quite painful. Ryan was arrested and taken to the lock-up.

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion avenue, Allegheny, is turning out some of the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop. East or West, including *farm, Southern* and *Platform Spring Wagons*, and as a specialty, *the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon*, surpassing all others in strength, durability, lightness of draught and cheapness; also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best materials used, and only the best workmen employed. Prices 15 to 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work warranted.

Pittsburghers Injured by a Steamboat Explosion.

The telegraph announces that the steamer Chautauqua exploded her boilers yesterday, at a point about six miles below Mayville, on Chautauqua Lake. On board the boat were a large number of excursionists, among whom were several persons from this city and Allegheny, whose names appear in the list of the injured. Following are the names: — P. Miller and D. L. Crawford of Pittsburgh; Alfred Kredie and F. W. Ansbutz, of Allegheny. The extent of the injuries sustained by these persons is not stated, but it is earnestly hoped by their numerous friends in this community that they are not seriously hurt.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the number of deaths in this city for the week ending August 13th, 1871, as reported to us by J. Guy McCanaless, Physician to the Board of Health:—

Cerebral apoplexy 2; cancer 1; cholera infantum 8; consumption 6; diarrhœa 1; dysentery 1, scarlet fever 3; typhus fever 3; hypertrophy, heart 1; paralysis 1; pneumonia, lung, 5; inflammation of kidneys 1; inflammation of lungs 1; inflammation of peritoneum 2; inflammation of veins 1; marasmus 1; measles 2; old age 3; small pox 13; whooping cough 1; still births 6

Of the above there were under one year 19, from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, none; from 15 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 10; from 30 to 40, 6; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80, 3.

Males 27; females 33. White 56; colored 1. Total 57.

The Allegheny Double Drowning.

We noticed yesterday the sad case of two unknown men who were drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river. Yesterday morning the Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of the deceased at the undertaking rooms of Mr. Rodney, on Ohio street, Allegheny. The bodies were both identified, the names of the deceased being Fred. B. Offenbacke, a German, and Hugh Reagher, a native of Mo-linon, aged twenty-three years. Both of the deceased were laborers. Offenback resided on the Eighth ward, and Reagher on the Seventh ward, Allegheny. They left home about six o'clock Sunday evening for the purpose of taking a bath, from which the testimony adduced. Some of the jurors empanneled in the case discovered bruises on the bodies of the unfortunate men, and also that a lady who heard the deceased calling for assistance, they asked the Coroner to have Dr. Foerth make a post mortem examination. The request was granted, and the Doctor testified that in his opinion the bruises were caused by coming in contact with the rocks in the river. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

An Expensive Shiner.

Verily, a constable is without honor when he isn't in his own country. At least that was the case yesterday, when one Miller Clark who holds that position in one of the rural districts. The gentleman had his boots blacked—rather, only one of them—and for that small luxury, expended the sum of $6.50. The circumstances of the case as developed at Alderman Humbert's office seem to be as follows: Clark came to the city yesterday morning and after getting somewhat elevated started out to see the sights. When he came to the Diamond, he concluded that a shine on his brogans was requisite in order to give him the needed dignified appearance. Accordingly he called upon Jimmy Donohue, a little boy of seven years, who makes his living by the use of brush, and had the latter polished to one shoe, when he flatly declined paying anything for the job. The boy refused to finish his work, and the man left him, with the result that little fellow, at the advice of some gentlemen, stepped into Alderman Humbert's office and charged him with assault and battery. The man was arrested and had a hearing. The Alderman assessed a fine of $2 which was paid to the boy, and $4.50 costs, after which Mr. Clark departed with blasphemy on his lips, and in his heart the regret that he had not laded the entire contents of the bottle. During the progress of the hearing a crowd of women, 300 in number, jammed the avenue in front of the habitation of justice.

The Fruit and Flower Charity.

For the benefit of those wishing to contribute to the "Fruit, Flower and vegetable charity," Mr. Joseph Fleming, druggist, in the Diamond, has generously permitted the Association to place a large basket in his store for the reception of any donations, and those while much has been done, much remains to do, and these ladies cannot be expected to do it all. Already they have had additional help services, furnished also the means, and they now turn to the public and asks its assistance. We understand that the Association wants labor do they want large donations, all that is asked is that *regularly* every Wednesday and Saturday our good citizens would send to their even a handful from off their overflowing baskets. Fruits, vegetables of every description can be used, and will be thankfully received and distributed to the different hospitals. No one in particularbeing favored, as the Association is to distribute to the sick alike. To-morrow then, we hope to see a contribution worthy of our liberal hearted people—something that will carry joy with it to the hearts of our hospital inmates.

The Western University.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, the valuable institution now become so well known to our people as to need no word of praise or recommendation, and we merely wish to notice the fact that new changes have been made and improvements added again this year. For the last twelve or fifteen years the University has made great annual strides towards the position which it ought, and one day will hold. Some twenty years ago it was a petty school with thirty or forty boys and a teacher or two; now it is a college with several hundred students, a large and ever-growing corps of the most thoroughly competent professors, a valuable scientific apparatus, and several thousand dollars of endowment, with a fair prospect of soon having much more. This rapid growth, in the face of numerous troubles and trials, is evidence enough of the sterling worth of the school, and we expect to learn in September that the collegiate, scientific and elementary departments are all so thronged with students as to more than ever urgently necessity to exist for new building and more room to grow. As it is, we have no hesitation in saying that it has no superior in the whole list of colleges of Western Pennsylvania, and we hope to see the day, when, with buildings worthy of the greatest manufacturing city of the country, and endowed with at least a million of dollars, it will rank among the highest of American institutions of learning.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CAUSE.

Benevolence Discussed—The Subject for Next Meeting, etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers' Union met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. A. M. Milligan is pastor. Owing to the fact that the evening was excessively warm, the attendance of teachers was not as large as usual.

In the absence of President Reed, Samuel Mahood, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr. George Sands acted as secretary. The opening prayer was made by Mr. William Douglass. Minutes of previous meetings were read and approved. After some preliminary business had been transacted, the subject of discussion for the evening was announced, namely, "How to inculcate a spirit of benevolence in our Sabbath schools."

The opening address was made by Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, who commenced by saying that if we fail to cultivate benevolence in our schools all our teaching will not have its desired effects. When benevolence is cultivated, then growing from this we will have beneficence. Sometimes this trait springs more from the desire to make a show than to do good. How can we develope this spirit? As well expect the grain of the field to grow as we expect a church or school to prosper without this principle. Hold up before the children the greatest example of benevolence and beneficence the world ever knew—the Lord Jesus Christ. And then ask the children to follow Him. There is a celebrated painting of the crucified Son of God, under it the words are engraven: "I have done this for thee, what have you done for Me?" Teaching of this kind will touch the heart desired. He thought the Mission cause was embodied in this subject, and gave illustrations of how best the children could be filled with the spirit.

After an address by Dr. Joel Kerr, Mr. T. H. Rabe made a brief address. He said that this was a subject of the utmost importance to the Sabbath School. He desired to have it elucidated to-night so that we might adopt the plans in our schools. He was never able to accomplish the desired end in his school. The gentleman closed an able speech after having made some excellent suggestions.

Brief addresses were then made by Mr. T. J. Gillespie and Rev. Dr. Pollock of Ohio, after which the subject for next meeting was announced to be "What I see in the Sabbath Schools," to be opened by T. H. Rabe, Esq.

After some unimportant business the meeting was closed with prayer by Mr. William H. Knox.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Consideration of the Park Committee's Report —The Water Commission Ordinance—Routine Business, &c., &c.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Councils, was held yesterday (Monday) afternoon.

SELECT COUNCILS.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at 2:10, when the clerk called the roll. The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Ailborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Edwards, Gallaher, Hoch, House, Jeremy, Jones, E. P., Jones, Isaac, Latimer, Lloyd, Marshall, M'Carthy, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, Phillips, Rafferty, Scully, Seeley, Wainwright, Riddell, Wilson, and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. COFFIN—Resolution for a crossing at corner of Fourth and Liberty avenues. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented a communication from the Controller, accompanied by bills for grading and paving Beech alley, with resolution authorizing payment thereof. Passed finally.

Mr. BURGWIN—A petition for opening and bridging Wilcox street in Fourteenth ward. Also, petition for opening Sylvan avenue. Both petitions referred to Road Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN moved that the Common Council be notified that Select Council will meet that body in joint session at half past three o'clock for the purpose of considering the ordinance for the organization of a Board of Water Commissioners. Carried.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The petition of Dennis Shannon, of Rigg street, asking to be relieved of taxes, S. C. receded from former action, and concurred in action of C. C.

In C. C. business not otherwise noted, S. C. non-concurred.

ALLABOUT A PARK.

Mr. BURGWIN called up the report of the Park Committee and moved the passage of the accompanying ordinance.

Mr. PHILLIPS called for the reading of the report.

Mr. BURGWIN—Has the gentleman not read the report in the city papers?

Mr. PHILLIPS—No indeed. I don't know anything about what has been going on.

Mr. BURGWIN—That's a pity. The gentleman's misfortune, in being absent from the city.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I would like to know if the report, in fact, does not mean that purchasing grounds to any particular property.

Mr. BURGWIN—It does. The committee decided upon certain grounds as the only available property to be found. As I am familiar with the manuscript I will read the report.

The gentleman then proceeded to read the report as published in the papers.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "or near," making it read "between or near Four Mile Run."

Mr. MCCUNE offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to consider the question of a Public Park be and it is hereby instructed to defer all further action in the matter until the act of Assembly by which the appropriation of $600,000 to Park purposes is authorized, be so amended as to empower and require the appraisers whose appointment is provided for by said act, to assess benefits on all property contiguous to or in the vicinity of the land which the location of said Park may make valuable for its purposes, that shall in their judgment be benefitted or enhanced in value by reason of the location of said Park, and to levy assessments of, and provide for the payment of such assessments into the city treasury.

Mr. MCCUNE, in a speech favoring the adoption of the substitute, said that while a large number of people were undoubtedly in favor of a Park, yet it was a question of too grave importance to be put through hastily.

Mr. BURGWIN said the gentleman was unfortunately not one of the large number in favor of a Park, and the object of his substitute was to delay and defeat the project.

Mr. MCCUNE thought the Park was but one question—Do the people want a Park?

Mr. RAFFERTY said that the gentlemen who appointed the Park Commissioners should together, owned property near the proposed location—there the President declared the gentleman out of order.

The PRESIDENT—The question comes first on the substitute.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Does that substitute defer action on the project until the Legislature meets? If so I will vote against it.

Mr. BITTELL—It's object is to defeat the project of a Park, I regard it as inimical.

Mr. GALLAHER could see no reason why the matter should not be postponed till next winter. Philadelphia and New York have been very old cities before they had Parks. Pittsburgh was only about one hundred years old, (laughter) and there was no hurry about a Park. There was not much danger of real estate rising so much in value as to make any great difference in the price of this land.

Mr. JEREMY said he had some experience in real estate in this city, and he thought there was a probability that it would not be so high that the city could never have a park.

The vote was then taken upon the substitute, Mr. Rafferty calling for the ayes and nays. Following is the result:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahlborn, Coffin, Devlin, Gallaher, Hoch, House, Keller, Miller, Morrow, Rafferty, Wainwright—10.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Donnelly, Edwards, Wards, Hoch, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Lang, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, Murdock, Murray, Phillips, Scully, Scott, Simpson, Riddell, Wilson, President Gross—24.

So the substitute was lost.

Mr. GALLAHER offered an amendment to the first resolution—to strike out the words, "between the two branches of Four Mile Run."

Mr. BURGWIN said this would defeat the whole project.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that inasmuch as this whole matter would come again before Councils, there was no use in opposing it now.

The amendment of Mr. Gallaher was lost.

The question then recurring on the original resolutions,

Mr. RIDDELL called for the ayes and nays.

The call of the roll resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Burgwin, Chislett, Edwards, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Fleming, Murdoch, Murray, Phillips, Schmidt, Scully, Wilson, Gross—19.

Nays—Messrs. Ahlborn, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Gallagher, Hoch, Lang, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Rafferty, Seely, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright—14.

So the resolutions were adopted.

The hour fixed for a joint session having arrived, the members of the Select Council proceeded to the Common Council chamber.

After the return of Select Council to its chamber it ratified the action of the joint session.

Mr. GALLAHER moved that the Water Commission be selected at the next meeting of Councils. Carried.

Mr. CHISLETT presented a remonstrance against the grading and paving o that portion of Forty-fifth avenue, from Butler street to Liberty road and the river, accompanied with an ordinance repealing so much of an ordinance authorizing said grading and paving. Read three times and passed.

Mr. ALBCORN—Petition for change of grade of Forty-ninth street. Referred.

Also, an ordinance for grading and paving Mulberry alley. Passed finally.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. P. JONES, presented the report of the Committee on Roads. The Committee presented the following business for the approval of Councils.

An ordinance for the opening of Halkett street from Fifth avenue to the Monongahela river. Passed finally.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Forbes street from Miltenberger street to Gist street. Laid over.

The following is the assessment roll for July is as follows: First district, $1,451 21; Second district, $1,324 70; Third district, $881 89. Total, $3,657.

The report was accepted and action taken on ordinances as noted.

Mr. BITTELL offered a resolution instructing the Mesa Inspector to report to the committee of Councils the number of slaughter houses in the city and the number of cattle slaughtered every week. Passed.

Mr. BURGWIN called up the report of the Conference Committee in regard to the East End Gas Company, and moved to reconsider the action by which this Council refused to accept the report. The motion prevailed. The ordinance was then passed finally.

An ordinance for a sewer on Thirty-third street was called up.

Mr. AHL moved that the ordinance be read three times and finally passed.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to amend, that it be referred to the Street Committee. The amendment was carried.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr.....President
H. M'MASTER.....Clerk.

Pale, puffing, perspiring, possibly painfully preparing for warm work, the members of this branch weary and dejected were found in the Council Chamber in sufficient number at half-past two o'clock, to form a quorum, when President Oliver—noticably improved by his sojourn in the mountains—called them to order, and Clerk McMasters called the roll. Those answering at the time, and coming in subsequently, were Messrs. Anderson, Arthurs, Barr, Beymer, Black, Bly, Brown, Buffum, Caskey, Chalmers, Cohen, Coyle, Dietrich, Elliott, Ewing, Fleming, John Fleming, Lewis J. Fleming, Follansbee, Froelich, Galbath, Gilmore, Hammond, Hare, Evan Jones, Kieser, Kohne, Lageman, Lappan, McKim, McGympsey, Meyer, Miller, Morgan, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Price, Roswell, Rowley, Sawyer, Shoaf, Sims, Smith, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Watson, Wardy, President Oliver, Jr.

Simultaneously at the close of roll call, four members in melting tones moved the suspension of the reading of the minutes, which was carried with cheering alacrity and then all resigned themselves to business.

PETITIONS &C.

Mr. BUFFUM, petition asking for repair of sewer, corner Redoubt alley and Third avenue. Referred to street Committee with power to act.

Mr. HAYDEN, petition from Micheal Mullin, for appointment of viewers to assess and appraise damages to his property, by the regrading of old Pennsylvania avenue. Referred to street Committee.

MARY STREET PROMENADE.

Mr. KINZER, an ordinance for improvement of a portion of Bluff street, by citizens as a promenade between Grant and McKee street, to be made at their expense and not to conflict with any further improvement of that throughfare nor block up any of the streets terminating there.

Mr. SCOTT, wanted to know if the matter had come before any committee. He thought it should be first referred to some proper committee; if they wanted to make the c mmittees of any use.

Mr. EVAN JONES, was of the same opinion. He was not opposed to the ordinance but thought it should be carefully considered. Councils should first know whether to favor it or not.

Mr. MCCUNE thought the Park was but one question—Do the people want a Park?

Mr. RAFFERTY said that the gentlemen who appointed the Park Commissioners should together, owned property near the proposed location—here the President declared the gentleman out of order.

The PRESIDENT—The question comes first on the substitute.

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Nays—Messrs.